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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The United States May Have to

Fight for It.

LONDON, May 5.—Secretary Root's
"Monroeism" attracts much attention.
The Spectator in treating it says:

"The American who takes the trouble
to look at the face cannot fail to see
that the doctrine cannot be supported
on tall talk. America must not
imagine that if she ever gets into a
serious controversy with a great power
of the world, she will be treated as Lord
Salisbury, with the full consent of the
nation, treated her. Here we should
dread a victory over America, and we
were able to obtain it, only one de-
gree less than defeat. But it is idle to
suppose that the Continental Powers,
Germany for instance, would take such
things into consideration. Granted she
wanted to infringe upon the Monroe
doctrine, Germany would simply consider
whether America had physical power to
maintain it. If she had not, America's
historical claims would not be held to
be worth a struggle."

The Spectator then goes on to say that
no power would dream of invading Amer-
ica, but Germany, the paper adds: "For
instance, the latter country might get
into a dispute with Brazil and prepare to
occupy its territory. If America should
wish to enforce the Monroe doctrine she
must be able to destroy the German
fleet. Her present fleet, officers and men,
the article continues, are as good as
useless. There is no superior navy
and equals only in the sister navy of
Great Britain. But there are too few of
them."

Regarding the strength of her forces,
the paper says: "Clearly, if, while Ger-
many is building ships, America is doing
little or nothing, America will not be in
a position to destroy the German
fleet. Her present fleet, officers and men,
the article continues, are as good as
useless. There is no superior navy
and equals only in the sister navy of
Great Britain. But there are too few of
them."

Some maintain that Secretary Root's
policy is to tempt America to take a
warlike course or to make any ill-
blood between America and Germany,
but maintain that Secretary Root is
right and "if he sticks to the Monroe
doctrine and yet refuses to prepare there
is a strong probability of humiliating
the United States."

FILIPINO PLOTTERS CAPTURED.

Natives Planned a Big Uprising in

Manila.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A cable to the
Sun from Manila says: Rumors reached
the ears of the American authorities
here that a rising among the Filipinos
in this city was threatened on the day
the new Commission arrived. An in-
vestigation was made quickly, with the
result that about 100 natives were placed
under arrest.

Some Mauser rifles were found conceal-
ed in a cockpit in the outskirts of the
city. It was also learned that two rebel
tax collectors and recruiting agents were
working in the city.

Persistent rumors continue here re-
garding the fate of the town of Buluan,
in the southern part of Luzon, which,
according to unofficial letters received a
few days ago, had been attacked by a
force of 4,000 insurgents. The small
American garrison was compelled to
take refuge on the ships in the harbor.
The absence of an official report from
the commander of the troops impairs the
credibility of the many reports in cir-
culation.

A report from Cebu states that Major
Andrew, with a company of the Twenty-
third and a company of the Forty-second
Infantry, and Johnson's scouts, attacked
General Moxica on April 26th. The
rebels occupied fortified positions on three
hills. The fighting lasted three days,
when the rebels fled. The Americans
captured fifty rifles, nine cannon and
many prisoners. They lost two killed
and eleven wounded.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

NAPLES, May 2.—The activity of Ves-
uvius is becoming more formidable, and
the observatory officials announce that
the seismic instruments are extremely
agitated. A thick column of smoke is
issuing from the crater and the earth
shakes are violent.

The cable-car service up Mount Ves-
uvius has been suspended. Four Eng-
lishmen attempted to ascend the mountain
on foot, and eluding the vigilance of the
carabinieri, who form a cordon at a
height beyond which the ascent is con-
sidered unsafe, they approached the sum-
mit. Suddenly the volcano belched forth
a stream of lava and stones, which de-
scended upon the foolhardy tourists, who
were rescued in a terribly hurried man-
ner.

GATHERING OF BRAVES

Democrats Try to Make a Party.

NOT MUCH ACCOMPLISHED

Few Natives Were Present and the Session Ended in a Piliikia.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

About five hundred men attended
the meeting at Progress Hall last night
called for the organization of the Demo-
cratic Party. Many of those present
were Republicans who had come to see

he heard imperfectly and that the in-
terests of the gathering would be better
subverted by a younger man. But the
audience wanted Dr. McGrew, and per-
sisted in their calls until he took the
platform. At his suggestion that he be
given an assistant, McCarthy was elected
and seated himself beside the vener-
able physician.

John Wise was elected secretary.
Wise thanked those who had hon-
ored him, and Mr. McCarthy said that he
felt greatly the honor conferred upon
him in having been elected vice-presi-
dent of this meeting. "During the pro-
ceedings of this evening," said he, "I
will try to act as the Doctor's other ear
to the best of my ability. As may of
you know, I have resided in this coun-
try for a very long time. I have never
voted but the Democratic ticket in the
States. My affiliations in the States be-
fore coming here were Democratic. I
was born a Democrat. When I was a
boy at home I always looked forward
to the Democratic torch-light pro-
cessions. American politics are to me the
same as they are to a great many peo-
ple here who have never voted them.
I have not had any active participation
in politics. I hope before long we will
all understand and direct the principles
of the Democratic party, and I have no
doubt that the Democratic party will
have a large following in the con-
duct of affairs in this Territory in the
future. I have not formed any 'state'
in connection with this meeting, as it
is only a preliminary meeting for the
Democrats of Honolulu to get acquaint-
ed with each other."

E. B. McManahan Talks

E. B. McManahan was the first speak-
er of the evening called upon. He said:

Mr. Chairman, I feel some diffidence
in talking Democratic principles in your
presence, for I believe that long before
I knew anything about this world, Dr.
McGrew knew all about Democratic prin-
ciples. But I assure you, gentlemen, I
have boldness in approaching you as a
Democrat and speaking to you of Demo-
cratic principles of which I know. This is
an honor to you and an honor to me, that
we are here tonight in this, the first
meeting which the Democrats are to
hold. When we have gone on through
life, we will look back at this meeting
with some pleasure, and I am sure
in the fact that we have attended a
meeting of this kind. It is a strange
meeting and a strange condition that
concerns the people of this country. Most
all of the Hawaiians who are here on
the threshold of the new political life
and it new to them. They have not en-
tered yet either door which would open
for them. They have not made up their
minds which way to turn, and it is not
I am indeed surprised to see so many
Hawaiians here, for they want to know
which way to turn, and that question
must be decided by them before they can
so it seems to me it is a compliment to
the good sense of those who are hesitat-
ing in this matter that there are among
us tonight those that have not decided
in their minds what party they will be-
long to. I think it is an omen of the
common sense of a man that he should
jump at one conclusion, and ignore the
other, before making up his mind. This
reminds me of the story my father used
to tell. He was a farmer and he was
with two attorneys. They were out
hunting, and stopped at a tavern in the
mountains that was presided over by a worthy
old gentleman. After the supper was
finished he was asked if there was any-
thing going on in the village to which
he was coming. He said he had not de-
cided. He was a debating society which was
to meet, and he would like to have the
three attend. So they betook themselves
to the school-house, and there found the
old tavern-keeper presiding over the meeting.

Horse and Cow—Both Win.

The question of the debate was whether
the cow was more useful than the
horse. It was suggested that one of the
lawyers take the affirmative side and the
other the negative. The affirmative law-
yer was to decide the question. One of
the attorneys opened the debate, and as
expected the other attorney followed him.
The chairman was getting uneasy
on his chair, and moved about nervously,
and he saw, as he warmed up to his
subject, that the affirmative lawyer was
winning. He was getting more and more
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MOIST FOR MINSTRELS

Steamship Company Is Mulcted Heavily.

HOGAN WINS HIS SUIT

Jury Renders Verdict for Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"All rooms do not look alike today." There are twenty-nine negroes in Honolulu to whom life seems a perpetual lull. They are the members of the Hogan Minstrel Company.

Last night a jury in Judge Davis' court rendered a verdict for \$2,250 damages in favor of Ernest Hogan, the head of the company, against the Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamship Company. Hogan's case was a



MINSTREL HOGAN, THE "RAGTIME" ARTIST.

sample of twenty-eight others which were brought some weeks ago against the steamship company for its refusal to transport the minstrels to Vancouver on the Miowera.

The case is familiar to Honoluluans. The minstrels went from Vancouver to Australia on a vessel of the Canadian-Australian line. On their way back to Vancouver they stopped off here, intending to resume their journey in a few weeks. Quarantine intervened, and when they finally applied for passage on the Miowera they were denied.

The Minstrels, by their attorneys, Kinney, Hallou & McClanahan, at once instituted a suit. They alleged they had been discriminated against. They said that the Miowera's captain and purser, though refusing them, had taken eight white passengers on the trip. They asked for damages in the sum of \$20,000 each, or an aggregate of \$568,000.

The hearing of the case was deferred until last Saturday, when the Miowera was again in port. Then the captain and the purser of the vessel testified. The evidence seemed to show that the minstrels being negroes had been the cause of their not being given accommodations. Arguments on both sides were lengthy and vigorous.

Judge Davis was occupied all of yesterday in hearing the case. During the forenoon Hogan, Dante and others of the troupe were placed on the stand. The attorneys for the plaintiffs announced before noon that they were through with their side of the case.

Mr. Robertson, one of the counsel for the defendant company, began his argument, continuing until about 2 o'clock, followed by Mr. McClanahan who finished his case for the Hogonites shortly after 3 o'clock. Judge Davis then allowed a recess to be taken until 4:30 in order to give everybody an opportunity to see the Australia off. The jurymen were carefully instructed as to the manner of spending their recess and were given explicit warnings not to converse with any one, or among themselves in regard to the case in question. A glad smile spread from face to face of the weary ones in the jury box and they were soon speeding for the Australia wharf.

At the end of the time specified, the Court session was resumed, and Judge Davis read his charge to the jury, and also gave them the instructions requested of him by counsel for both sides. Judge Davis read the charge in a forcible manner, showing a desire to impress upon his hearers the importance of the matter which he assigned to their keeping. The charge was as follows:

"This is an action on the case brought by the plaintiff against the defendant corporation as common carriers for an alleged wrongful refusal of the defendant to accept and carry the plaintiff as a passenger for hire on the steamship Miowera from Honolulu to Victoria, British Columbia, and other ports. The plaintiff established that the defendant corporation was, on the 12th day of May, 1900, engaged in the business of transporting passengers and freight for hire upon steamships operated by said corporation. The defendant are therefore common carriers, and I so instruct you.

"The burden of proof is on the plaintiff to establish that a provision of the act of 1900, which was amended by the act of 1901, was intended to prohibit the defendant corporation from carrying passengers of color on its steamships. The plaintiff has the burden of proving that the defendant corporation was, on the 12th day of May, 1900, engaged in the business of transporting passengers and freight for hire upon steamships operated by said corporation. The defendant are therefore common carriers, and I so instruct you.

"The character, attitude, motive and reliability of the witnesses who have given testimony in this case are matters for your consideration and exclusively for you to determine, and are made so by legislative enactment. The fact that the defendant is a corporation should not influence you in arriving at a conclusion in this case favorable to the plaintiff. This is to say that the defendant has the same rights and is subject to the same liabilities as an individual, and should be so treated by you in the consideration and determination of this case.

"The burden of proof is on the plaintiff to sustain the allegations set forth in the complaint, and he must sustain his whole case and prove all that he is bound to prove by such preponderance of the evidence as will reasonably satisfy you of the truth of the allegations in the complaint and material to the issue which you are to determine by your verdict.

"If you come to the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover in this case you will then have to consider the question of damages. The damages recoverable in this action are the expenses actually incurred by the delay caused by the wrongful act of the defendant corporation, such as lodging and convenience, but not particular consequential loss which may have been occasioned by plaintiff not reaching the place whither he was bound at the time contemplated, such as loss of business by not keeping appointments.

"If nine of you agree you may return a verdict under the statute law now in force in these islands. I charge and instruct you that the defendant corporation as common carriers, and no right to refuse to accept and receive an intended passenger on board their steamship on account of race or color, plaintiff was entitled to the same consideration by the defendant corporation as any white man who might apply for a passage on the steamship, and if you should come to the conclusion that plaintiff complied with all reasonable regulations, and did what he was bound to do, and that defendant corporation had the convenience and accommodation for him, and that the true reason for the refusal of the defendant to accept plaintiff as a passenger was on account of his race or color, such refusal is not justified by law.

"If the defendant complied with the regulations of the Board of Health, and the fact that the steamship would be quarantined at Victoria or Vancouver, B. C., would not relieve the defendant as common carriers to accept and receive the plaintiff as a passenger, if they had accommodation and convenience, and the plaintiff presented himself in a fit and proper state to be received, and was willing to pay his passage money.

"At ten minutes to 5 o'clock the jury retired, and the spectators composed themselves for a long wait. The wait was a long one, and the time dragged on until after 6 o'clock, when Judge Davis began to show signs of uneasiness. The spectators, attorneys and the members of the minstrel troupe took the same uneasy view of the situation. Finally the Judge gave vent to his thoughts:

"Gentlemen, I'm hungry and intend to go home for supper. I've put in a long day's work. If the jury does not put in an appearance within five minutes I will instruct the bailiff to inform the jury that I will be back again at 7:30, and have them locked in the jury room until that time."

"Well, Judge," said one of the attorneys, "how about supper for the jury?" "No, I don't believe they should be supplied with supper. No, let them stay where until they arrive at a verdict, and I keep them locked up."

"It was pointed out to the Judge that the jury would probably get hungry, and it was the usual custom to send them their meals, to which the Judge finally acquiesced.

"At nine o'clock exactly the jury was announced ready to render its verdict. The jurors were brought in by the bailiff and ranged themselves in a row before Judge Davis in the Supreme Court room. L. C. Ables, foreman, handed the Judge the written verdict, which was as follows:

"We, the jury in the above entitled cause (Hogan vs. Canadian-Australian Company), find for the plaintiff in the sum of \$2,250. Three dissenting: L. C. Ables, Foreman."

"It was explained that the jury was unanimous in rendering a verdict in favor of Ernest Hogan, but were at variance in rendering their verdict upon the sum to be allowed him.

Mr. Robertson, counsel for the defendant company, at once entered an exception against the verdict on statutory grounds.

Mr. Lyman, one of the jurors, desired to ask a question of the Judge before the jury was discharged, but counsel for the plaintiff interposed and the matter was dropped. The jurors, when discharged, quickly left the building, they having been in the jury room for a little over four hours.

Mr. Ballou drove post haste to the Orpheum, and seeking the star performer of the Minstrels on the stage, told him the glad news. Hogan smiled as he never smiled before, and those within earshot of the two sped away to the dressing rooms to carry the glad news. From the front the audience noticed at once an improvement in the general aspect of the performers, and the news was not long in finding its way through the theater.

From living on pork chops and expectations, the members of the company will probably again resort to "T-bone" and porterhouse steaks. When the minstrels failed to secure transportation the Orpheum management generously determined to keep them at its expense until their suit had been heard. They arranged for engagement had expired some weeks before, but various bills were hurriedly made up, and since then the minstrels have held a regular part of the nightly performance. The negroes confidently expected a verdict, but had hoped for even a larger amount. Still they expressed themselves as satisfied, and the younger members of the company are already planning what they will do with their capital. Being of tender age, many of them, they have not yet amassed a fortune, and \$2,250 looks like a Klondike.

After the show last night most of the places of hospitality in Honolulu were filled with minstrels and their admirers. They developed a very large following immediately after the verdict became known—and merriment reigned supreme.

ARLINGTON HAS TO GO

Hotel Building Will Be Razed.

NEW STRUCTURE PLANNED

Alexander Young and Bishop Estate Have Agreed as to Certain Improvements.

Anent the sale of the homestead of Dr. McGrew on Hotel street, as given in yesterday's Advertiser, Mr. Dodge of

FAMOUS OLD HOMESTEAD WHERE MANY DISTINGUISHED TRAVELERS HAVE KNOWN DOCTOR MCGREW'S HOSPITALITY IN DAYS THAT ARE PAST



PHOTO BY WILLIAM

the Bishop Estate says that in the McGrew premises there were 1.137 acres while the land transferred by the Bishop Estate was 61.5x114 feet in extent. The new proposed street is to be sixty feet wide, exactly, with ten-foot sidewalks. The street will come into King street at right angles. The Hotel street line does not run exactly parallel with that of King street, but widens materially as it nears Alakea street. This gives Mr. Young's side of the street more frontage than that retained by the Bishop Estate, the former having 458 feet and the latter 440 feet.

But in the opening up of the new street Mr. Young donates only 12,000 square feet, while the Bishop Estate turns into the public thoroughfare 14,400 square feet, and both parties have agreed to open and complete the street within twelve months, with the sewer system extended along it, concrete sidewalks and every improvement desired in a growing and orderly city. This new street will be exactly midway between Port and Alakea streets.

The new business block which Mr. Young proposes to erect will undoubtedly be the handsomest and largest in Honolulu when completed. Some idea of its magnitude can be gained when it is known that it will cover both the Hotel street frontage and that on the new street from Hotel to King street.

It will be four stories in height, of steel construction with brick and terra cotta finishings. While on the mainland during his present trip, Mr. Young will have plans and specifications drawn for the new block, and it may not be many months before the real work of raising such buildings as now stand on the property is begun and the excavation work commenced.

On the opposite side of the new street the Bishop Estate have in contemplation the erection of four fifty-foot front stores extending from Hotel street almost down to the site of the Arlington Hotel. The latter is to be vacated within three months and important improvements made on the property. The hotel will eventually be torn down, and in its place will be reared a fine building. The Arlington Hotel people are considering the proposition to build a hotel on the north corner of King street and the new street, with large stores on the ground floor, the remainder of the premises to be devoted at a later date.

The cutting of the new street through the block in question also develops the fact that it will assist materially in getting a street cut through the block directly below it, or from King to Merchant street. From Merchant to Queen street a third street will be opened up to connect with Edinburgh street. This means a great relief to the congestion of traffic on Port street.

Around the old McGrew mansion linger memories of social gaiety in the past which are reminiscent of the visits of the war vessels of every nation which have called here during the last thirty-three years. In fact, the old mansion was Navy headquarters and many of the latest receptions ever given in Honolulu in honor of distinguished men

"Bismarck," were known at the mansion. To the famous Admiral of the Japanese Navy, was rendered a reception which in point of numbers was about the largest given by the host and hostess. French, British, American, German and Russian naval officers carried away with them members of the British hospitality, and gave both Dr. and Mrs. McGrew an enviable name and fame abroad.

Dr. McGrew states with pride that the house was at one time the only American house in the islands, not to speak of it being the finest. When bought by the Doctor from its original owner, thirty-three years ago, it was occupied by General McCook, one of the "Fighting McCooks" so prominent during the War of the Rebellion from '61 to '65. A short time ago news reached Honolulu that General McCook, old and penniless, had been sent to the Yountville Soldiers' Home of California, to pass the rest of his days as a ward of the nation. He was in Honolulu a very short time and soon after the purchase of the house General McCook left for the United States.

There are furniture and curios in the of every clime were given there. The spacious lawns were ideal for the purpose, and Dr. and Mrs. McGrew became famous for their hospitality.

Lord and Lady Brassey, the noted travelers who visited Honolulu in the

McGrew homestead which have become almost priceless in their owner's estimation. There is one suite of heavy oak furniture which was once the property of no less a personage than Louis XVIII., who was King of France from 1814 to 1824. The symbol of the crown was formerly upon the furniture, and just before Dr. McGrew purchased it the suite was repaired and the crown was scratched off. Curious, mostly from the Orient, adorn the house and are greatly admired. Henceforth Dr. McGrew will endeavor to limit his practice as much as possible, as he intends to retire. His property interests will occupy him.

McGrew's Priory, \$600 per annum, for scholarships to Hawaiian girls.

The Bishop Estate has discontinued the cases against the following persons affected by the decision: David Dayton, Mrs. Kathrin Singer, E. M. Carter, J. O. Young and Mrs. Mary M. Seabury. There is understood to be no claim anticipated for back rents from the lands.

The property most valuable is situated in the heart of the city. The old "French Hotel Premises," are at the corner of Hotel and Union streets, the property being occupied by the present stores of Hart & Company, King & Co., and stands for a considerable distance up Union street. The Queen Emma premises, comprise the large corner at Beretania and Nuuanu streets.

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ROOKE DECISION IS FAR REACHING

Queen's Hospital and Many Private Persons Lose Annuities by Court's Judgment.

The result of the lawsuit of Captain Rooke against the Queen's Hospital is far reaching in its effects, and many private annuities and revenues are summarily cut off by the recent decision. The Queen's Hospital loses a large share of its annual revenue. The decision is sweeping in character, and all other suits which have hinged on the one just ended, will be withdrawn from Court.

Queen Emma's annuities which have been drawn by a large number of Hawaiians are cut off, among them being that of Prince Albert Kuniakia who received about \$2,000 a year, as a residuary legatee under her will. Among the others are Lucy Peabody, \$900 per annum; Mary Liwal, \$300 per annum; Grace Kahooli (now Mrs. P. Annals), \$300 per annum; and St. An-

THE REDUCTION will be 33 1-3 per cent. Our assortment is very complete.

PLATEDWARE will be also sold at special reduced prices.

RICH CUT GLASS, for the next thirty days at a 25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are marked in plain figures and the old prices remain with the new.

WE WILL have a special sale for the next thirty days, commencing April 28th.

STERLING SILVER from the factories of Reed & Barton and Whiting Mfg. Co.

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CHANGE IN TARIFF

SIXTY DAYS AFTER the Hawaiian Territorial bill is passed the duty on European China and Crockeryware will be from 55 to 60 per cent higher—55 per cent on White and 60 per cent on Decorated.

THE PRESENT DUTY is 10 per cent on either.

NOW IS YOUR TIME to purchase what you want in this line before prices are advanced.

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W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

WE WILL have a special sale for the next thirty days, commencing April 28th.

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COOPER AND WINSTON IN

New Health Officers Appointed.

BOARD HAS BUSY MEETING

Iwilei Laundry Condemned--Lepers for Molokai--Stables Regulations--Noblitt Case.

There was so much business to be transacted at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon that it was decided after the more important matters had been handled to adjourn and continue the meeting in the evening.

President Wood was in the chair and Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Lowrey, Smith and Cooper were present.

The first matter which came up for action was Dr. Noblitt's request for a reconsideration by the Board of Health of the revocation of his license to practice medicine. Dr. Noblitt was present at the meeting and asked that if the Board was unable to devote the time at that meeting to the hearing of his case, it appoint some time when it would be convenient to consider the matter. It was the decision of the Board that the President should set a day for the taking up of Dr. Noblitt's case. President Wood set no date during the meeting, promising to consider a favorable time.

List of Lepers.

Mr. Reynolds had submitted a list of the names of persons who had been declared to be lepers by the Board of Examiners and who are at present at the Kalihi receiving station awaiting transfer to Molokai. Upon a motion to the effect that the lepers named be sent to Molokai, it was decided that with the exception of certain persons, those lepers now at Kalihi should be taken to Molokai by the next available boat. One or two of the exceptions are very young children who may possibly be cured as the disease has only just commenced in their cases.

Fifty-two persons are named in the list of lepers. Of this number, thirty-three are Hawaiians, eleven are half-whites, four are Portuguese, three are Chinese and one is German. Out of the fifty-two, thirty-nine are males while thirteen are females. The ages of the lepers range all the way from five to sixty-seven years. Twenty-one are from this island, fourteen from Maui, fourteen from Hawaii and three from Kauai. Those of Oahu come from the places named below, as follows:

Two from Wai'alua, three from Kakaako, two from Kamaoili, two from Auwalolimu, two from Kukulua, and one each from Waipahu, Pualoa, Honolulu, Kalihi Camp, Kawaiahae, Manoa, Kawehewehe, Niolepa, Waipiole and Waikiki.

Trip to Molokai.

It is about time for the Board of Health to make its regular visit to the Leper Settlement on Molokai. This visit used to be made semi-annually but has come now to be more of an annual affair. Dr. Wood can not spare the time just now to go with the rest of the Board so it was agreed at the meeting yesterday that the visit should be deferred for awhile. None of the members of the Board of Health want to miss the fifteenth of June, Territorial Day; nor do they want to be away from Honolulu on the eleventh of June, Kamehameha Day.

The matter of the quarantine wharf was the next subject for discussion. A full account of this is given in another column.

New Board Members.

Two vacancies in the membership of the Board of Health, created by the recent resignations of Dr. Day and F. M. Hatch, had to be filled. Dr. C. B. Cooper and E. C. Winston were the Board's choice of men to complete the personnel of the health bureau. Mr. Winston had previous connection with the Board of Health. Both of the new members are well known and popular men, and deeply interested in the welfare of the community.

Plumbing Inspector.

Dr. Wood said that the Minister of the Interior was very anxious that a man should speedily be appointed as plumbing inspector, so that bad and faulty plumbing could be prevented. No regulations as yet exist in regard to the plumbing in this city, and unless an inspector was going to look after the matter, great harm would be done by careless and faulty plumbing. There are half a dozen applications from good men for the office of plumbing inspector on the Board of Health desk at the present time. The matter was argued and discussed extensively, the Board finally authorizing the president to appoint a plumbing inspector at a salary of \$1,800 a year, who, together with Mr. Edwards, should draw up a set of regulations for plumbing in the district of Honolulu, to be used until the Legislature should decide upon permanent plumbing regulations.

The position of plumbing inspector is a temporary office, and he who holds it will not be permitted to have any business connections with any plumbing establishment.

Stables Regulations.

The following regulations in regard to livery stables, submitted by Dr. Garvin, the executive officer of the Board of Health, were read and adopted:

SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR LIVERY STABLES IN THE DISTRICT OF HONOLULU.

1. The floors of all stalls shall be made water tight and may be made of the following materials: Tongue and grooved planks, cement, asphaltum or broken coral rock covered to a depth of six inches with clay well tamped.

2. All stalls shall be constructed with

a slant of at least three and one-half inches from front to rear.

3. The water-tight flooring of stalls may be covered with any suitable material.

Fish in Hills.

Inasmuch as complaints are coming from Hilo--the town where most kicks originate--of the selling of fish in the streets, it was yesterday resolved by the Board of Health that the president be authorized to publish regulations prohibiting the sale of fish in Hilo at other places than the fish market, and President Wood appointed H. E. Cooper a committee of one to draw up the necessary regulations to keep the Hilo fish within bounds.

4. Liquid discharges from animals shall be conducted into a drain or ditch and shall be flushed and kept clean.

5. Where washing is done, the floor shall be of cement, graded so as to discharge through a trapped waste pipe into a cesspool or sewer.

6. All manure from stables where ten or more animals are kept shall be removed at least twice in each week and where there are a less number, once a week.

Laundry at Iwilei.

"There is not a single clean or healthy spot in Iwilei," said Dr. Wood, "and the laundry premises are the dirtiest of the lot. The laundry is not a thing for the Government to be proud of."

Below is given the report of the Executive officer of the Board and the City Sanitary officer--it is one report on the government laundry at Iwilei. Upon this report the Board condemned the premises as insanitary and a menace to the public health and ordered them to be vacated at once as they are not fit for human habitation.

The report is as follows: Complying with the instructions of the Board, we on Saturday visited the Government wash-houses at Iwilei. The large yard where the clothes are dried is covered for the most part with old boards and underneath these a lot of filth has accumulated. All these boards should be removed and the rubbish and filth taken away and the yard covered with coral rock. The yard is low and in rainy weather the water must stand there, and this is probably why the boards have been put down.

There was hardly a room in the whole laundry that could be called in a clean condition. The wash-tubs are old and the wood saturated with filth, and should be renewed. When new tubs are made it might be well to have them lined with zinc or galvanized iron.

The dirty water runs into the bay and stands near the shore, not being carried off by the tide, and gives forth a foul smell. This water should be carried off by a pipe line farther into the bay.

There is a privy on the makai side, over the water, but the tide is not enough to carry away the discharges. This privy should be done away with and a water-tight cesspool made in some location that could be reached by the excavator.

Several lean-tos have been erected inside and outside of the enclosure, all of them contrary to Regulation Two, and they should be removed. In a number of the rooms the lower portions of the boards are decaying or saturated with filth, and should be renewed.

The tables where they wash the clothes are also saturated with the filthy water and should be removed and renewed. We would recommend that the occupants be required to cover all these tables with zinc or galvanized iron to prevent saturation of the wood. It would also be well to cover the floor with galvanized iron from the floor up, say, about four feet.

It was decided that the report on the Government laundry should be sent to the Minister of the Interior with the recommendation that new quarters be provided for this establishment.

Slaughter Houses.

A report on sites selected for new slaughter houses was then read and President Wood was authorized to arrange for a time to visit the proposed sites and consider them.

This is the report: On Friday, the 4th inst., we visited, in company with Mr. Walker, the three locations selected by the Metropolitan Meat Company for their new slaughter houses. The first is located just makai of the railroad track and across the track from the property of the Kalihi Fertilizer Works. This lot contains about three and one-half acres. The next lot is makai of the first one on ground that grades down to the new railroad line. The third is on the makai side of the new railroad line and extends to the sea.

The first location was considered to be too near. Where the third location is the land is now very low, washed by the tide water and would have to be filled in. The second location has a natural slope to the land, which would insure good drainage. The discharges from the animals would drain makai and a ditch could be made on the makai side and the discharges conveyed in a sewer to the sea. This second location is bounded on the Waikiki side by the Kalihi stream on the makai side by the railroad and low land of the third location, and on the sea side by the railroad and a plot owned by Mr. S. M. Damon; so that it is only upon the mauka side that the place could be encroached upon.

In examining into these locations it was felt that the following things would have to be considered: The place must not be so far from town as to make it prohibitive, but it must be at the same time far enough away so that with the growth of the town in the future the place would still be as far as possible isolated; the location such that the waste water, discharges from cattle, etc., could be carried away where they would not be a menace to the public health; also a location where the odors, if there were any, would not be carried toward the inhabited district.

The company intends to dispose of all the refuse from the animals and only the water for cleansing purposes and the liquid discharges from the animals would go into the sea.

The location is such that, with the prevailing winds, any odor from the slaughter houses would be carried out to sea and not toward the inhabited portion of the district.

We would recommend that the Board visit the place and approve the second location.

Kalihi Camp Again.

A petition signed by about five hundred persons still staying at Kalihi detention camp, requesting that they be allowed to remain there, paying a nominal sum for rent, was next brought up. The parties claim that they have nowhere else to go, and must needs stay at the camp. Executive officer Garvin was instructed to investigate and make a report on the condition of affairs at Kalihi camp. He will do so as soon as possible.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for a croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure. John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

PRISON FOR THIS PAIR

Reis and Camacho are in Jail Cells.

SUSPECTED ASSASSINS

Judge Wilcox Places the Men Under Bonds, to Protect Consul Canavarro.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A. G. Reis and Luiz Camacho, the two Portuguese suspected of trying to assassinate Consul Canavarro with a bomb, were yesterday placed under bonds of \$2,000 each, in default of which they were sent to prison.

The police net of circumstantial evidence which was drawn about the anarchist-looking suspects who occupied the witness stand yesterday, was strong enough in the opinion of Judge Wilcox to warrant the men being held under large bonds to keep the peace and prevent them from doing bodily harm to Consul Canavarro in the future.

Both men were on the witness stand. Reis denied that he had uttered the statements attributed to him by the witnesses for the prosecution, but admitted having written the letters and signed the petitions to the home government asking for Senor Canavarro's removal from office. Under cross-examination he stated the letters were written because he believed the Consul had done him harm in his now-famous case against Dillingham.

He stated he had heard of the explosion the next morning when a Portuguese told him the name. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock.

"Did you know of any attempt on the Consul's life?" inquired attorney Davidson.

"No," came the ready response from Reis.

"Did you know or hear of any explosion there to injure the Consul?"

"No, I did not."

He was asked if he knew who was suspected of the first attempt on Canavarro's life, to which Reis replied that he had heard it talked about but did not know the man's name.

Upon examination by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, Reis admitted that he had no friendship for the Consul because he did not aid him with his case against Dillingham. Reis stated he had sent the petition mentioned, to Portugal asking for Canavarro's removal in which he described him as a licentious man, and made other allegations against his character. A copy of the petition was handed to the witness who declared he recognized the nature of it.

It is a rather remarkable fact, that even in this matter, the name of Camacho headed the petition, and was followed immediately by that of Reis. It was dated Pearl City. Asked as to why he wrote personally to the home government about Canavarro, Reis stated it was because the latter was not paying attention to the interests of the colony.

"Don't you know that if Canavarro did not pay attention to his duties that he would be discharged?" inquired Chillingworth.

"I told Mr. Canavarro before I wrote the letter that if he did not pay attention to my complaint, I would report him," replied Reis.

A very important statement was brought out when Reis was asked where he had slept the night before the explosion. He stated he had rested at the house of John Soldino, a luna on the Honolulu plantation. The prosecution endeavored to bring out of the witness that the luna was employed to supervise the digging up of tree stumps, and perforce had to use giant powder. The witness denied that he knew of Soldino's using the explosive. It was also shown that Soldino had also signed the petition already spoken of.

Judge Davidson made a strong argument in defense of his clients. "Neither of them had ever before been arrested for any offense, and if anything had been said by Reis on any occasion, it was only in the heat of passion. None of his hearers however, had ever thought it necessary to warn the Consul that he was in danger from the man who uttered the statements attributed to him. But as both men had signed a petition to the Portuguese government asking that a commission be sent here to investigate the Consul's acts and further because an attempt or several attempts had been made to assassinate the Consul the police had directed the finger of suspicion toward them."

If they were put under bonds, he said, it would literally mean that they would of necessity have to go to prison, as they were poor men and could not possibly get any one to go upon their bonds. He likened the present case to that of a Roman emperor who had a slave that some one had tried to kill him, when he awoke he had the man searched out and deprived of his life. The Marshal had such a dream he thought, and had drawn the net around Reis and Camacho as the guilty ones in the attempted assassination of Consul Canavarro.

The argument of Marshal Brown tended to show that every action and utterance of the suspected men for months had been directed in a menacing way toward the person of the Consul, and he believed from the evidence that they were of revengeful natures and intended to make way with him at some time. He admitted that there was no direct evidence on which the men could be convicted of the attempt at assassination, because the men, whoever they were, fought in the dark, were not seen by any one, and were pledged to one another not to reveal

their crime. Yet, on the other hand, Mr. Canavarro believed his life in danger at the hands of these men and he thought they should be put under bonds.

A decision was quickly reached by Judge Wilcox.

"I have listened," said he, "to all the evidence in this case carefully. Let me tell you (pointing to the defendants who stood in front of him), when such remarks as you have uttered, are coupled with three distinct attempts to do some injury to Mr. Canavarro's house there begins to be a suspicion against some one. The first time, it was an infernal machine left on the Consul's front verandah, which, however, did not explode. Then there was another explosion, and then the one a week ago. You have not satisfied me that Mr. Canavarro is mistaken in believing that you have threatened his life."

"This is no ordinary case. It is an extraordinary case. It is a serious one, and it would certainly be a burlesque or a travesty to put you under a small bond. I will put you under a bond of \$2,000 in each case, limited to one year, to warn you against attempting any violence whatsoever toward Mr. Canavarro."

Up to a late hour last night, no bonds had been secured, and both men were in jail.

FRANK HUSTACE RESIGNS.

The treasurer of the Kamalo Sugar Company, Frank Hustace, has tendered his resignation. The company owes Mr. Hustace considerable money, which he advanced from his own private funds for the benefit of the plantation. This money will necessarily have to be returned before the resignation of the treasurer can be accepted. The amount is supposed to be about three thousand dollars.

The officers of the company are all more or less desirous of resigning but are unfortunately in such a position that they can't very well do so. Should they all resign, it would become necessary for the company to undergo a complete reorganization. At the present stage there is not a quorum of stockholders to bring this about, and the only way to arrange it should be to open up the stock books again.

Should a new directorate be installed, the delinquent stockholders say that they will pay. Although bankruptcy proceedings have not been instituted as yet, they are nevertheless threatened. The Worthington Pump Company is looking for money, but both directors and stockholders agree that the contract in this connection was not properly filled.

New Kaahumanu School.

The name of the Beretania street school is to be "Kaahumanu School." This was decided on at a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday. Kaahumanu was the wife of Kamehameha the Great, and is esteemed by the Hawaiians as a good and wonderful woman. She played a prominent part in her day in the education of her people, and her memory is one of the most beloved of all the native queens. There is a tradition that she was not turned into the path of effort for the true things of life until she was "spanked" by her royal husband. History, however, does not fully support this legend.

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Good SHOE

Made of fine Brazil Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.



Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici. Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis

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—SOLE AGENTS.—

Pacific Hardware Company, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Visitors to the Universal Exposition of 1900 at Paris will be welcome at the pavilion of the Vacuum Oil Co., where the use of competent stenographers, telegraph and telephone facilities and the "Bureau of Information" located therein will be placed at their service.

The use of the

Vacuum Oils

is steadily increasing all over the world.

600 W Mineral Cylinder Oil, "the oil that lubricates the most,"

Red V Cylinder Oil, Vaenoline Engine Oil, Arctic Engine Oil, Arctic Ammonia Oil, Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Atlantic Red Engine Oil, Capital Cylinder Oil, Summer Black Carbox Oil.

Our Stock of

General Merchandise and Plantation Supplies

has been augmented by large invoices, which have arrived during the past three months and we have added to our lines Plumbing Goods of the most approved patterns.

Call and examine our Stock. Correspondence will have prompt and careful attention.

The Future of Children

A child's life may be blighted by the diseases of youth, such as Rickets, which is characterized by weak bones or crooked spine, and inability to stand or walk readily, or Marasmus, that wasting disease characterized by paleness and emaciation, or Scrofula, a constitutional disease of the glands and neck.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will prevent and cure these diseases. It supplies just the material needed to form strong bones, rich red blood and solid flesh. It will also reach the infant through the mother's milk, and be of the greatest benefit to both.

At all druggists; 25c and 50c. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WANT A RECEIVER.

Meeting of Creditors of Kamalo Co. so Conclude.

The appointment of a receiver for the Kamalo Sugar Company is imminent. At a meeting of the creditors of the company held yesterday morning, they decided as the sense of those present, that application should be made at once for such an appointment. It is said that the plantation has outstanding bills of \$11,000 for ordinary expenses, and a bill of \$25,000 for pumping machinery, on which \$10,000 is yet due and is being pressed for payment. Another sum of \$3,500 for running expenses for the current month is also payable. The Worthington Pump Company stand at the head of the list of creditors, and Allen & Robinson come next, their bill amounting to \$3,000. Frank Hustace has a personal claim of \$3,000 for money advanced as treasurer of the company. Paul Muhlenberg was appointed a committee of one to make arrangements with attorneys for carrying the matter into the courts.

E. A. Fraser, who is manager of the Hawaii railroad and who lives at Mahukona, spent a day in the city visiting friends and making arrangements for improving the road. He has an option on one of the locomotives of the American Sugar Company.

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The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO. J. V. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

1-BUREAU TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1900.

POLITICAL BEGINNERS.

Young men, start right in politics! Join a party of progress and patriotism; don't join a sordid party or a party of negation or one that has to apologise for its past. Don't become Democrats. Be Republicans!

The Democratic party was great in the time of Jefferson, and under Jackson it did good service to the country. But when the moral sense of the people revolted at slavery the Democratic organization began to suffer from dry rot and finally it became both useless and offensive. Primarily it was responsible for the Civil War and it made up the personnel of the Confederacy. Not every Democrat was a rebel but every rebel was a Democrat; not one was a Republican. Many Democrats, including General Grant, went into the Union army, but eight out of ten returned to civil life as Republicans. Those who didn't have been apologising for their party's war record ever since.

Every great measure of national progress during the past forty years has been Republican—freedom for the blacks; the homestead law; the solution of the Indian question; the present method of meeting the national debt; cheap postage; modern naval construction; reciprocity; trans-continental railway; the banking system; specie payments—all are of Republican inception. Most of these measures the Democracy has opposed; the few they have fallen in with, as modern naval construction, they seek to take the entire credit for, naming Whitney as the founder of our war-marine when, as a matter of fact, the keels of the first four new warships were laid by Secretary Chandler during the administration of President Arthur. Democracy, to commend itself, tries to steal Republican thunder.

What did eight years of Democracy add to the advantages of the people? Four years, comprising Cleveland's first term, were nearly barren in reforms of any kind; the next four years, covering his second term, witnessed the hard times that were brought to pass by the Gorman-Wilson tariff and a coincident increase, by something like a quarter of a billion of dollars, of the public debt. Manufacturing energy, industrial and commercial incomes and national credit were alike impaired. So bad was the condition of the country and so obvious the cause, that the electors chose the leading Republican protectionist for President by a startling majority of electoral votes.

What has the Democracy since achieved? Kicks, nothing but kicks! Nor is it likely to achieve anything better if the Kansas City platform is to be what Chairman Jones' recent bulletin foreshadows. Here is a gist of the coming platform:

Denouncing "imperialism" and expansion.
Denouncing the war in the Philippines.
Denouncing the government established in Porto Rico and Hawaii.
Denouncing the revenue measures in both these islands.
Denouncing the gold standard and the currency bill.
Denouncing the Nicaragua canal treaty with England.
Denouncing protection to American industries.
Denouncing the trusts and accusing the Republican party of fostering them.
Denouncing McKinley because he hasn't done something more in the interests of the Boers.
Denouncing the Republicans for disobeying the Constitution.
And finally an omnibus plank denouncing the Republican party for everything it has done since the inauguration of McKinley.

Young men, don't join the political kickers and obstructionists. Don't be like the Indian that tried to lasso the locomotive. Get in with the people who push ahead, adding area to the American map and glory to the American flag; the people who are bound to shape the destinies of the nation. In a word don't handicap yourself by joining the Democrats but get into the Republican forward movement and leave the kickers behind.

An attested copy of the Hawaiian Territorial Act brought from Washington by Hon. W. O. Smith, is included in this number of the Advertiser. Every one into whose hands it falls should preserve it for future reference.

Mr. McClanahan spoke of the Democratic party as one that has existed unchanged for one hundred years. It would have made the claim interesting if he had shown what relation the anti-expansion principles of the present party bear to the expansion principle of Thomas Jefferson; what the disunion principles of the Democracy of 1860 and 1864 had to do with the union principles of Andrew Jackson; and finally what the depreciated silver coin ideas of William J. Bryan have in common with the hard money ideas of both Jackson and Jefferson. Speaking of one hundred years of unaltered consistency, these are some texts which we hope the next Democratic speaker will not overlook.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic organization meeting last night was interesting both in its utterances and its personnel. It was also significant in that the attendance of natives was less than it had been at the deliberated rally of the Republicans. Finally, so far as the national parties are concerned, the natives are inclined to hold aloof. Mr. Tonia was present and would not speak; Mr. Bush avowed himself a Democrat, a Mugwump and a once politician in the same breath and made a peroration of the statement that there were equally good men in both parties; while Mr. Kaula, the concluding native speaker, said outright that he was neither Republican nor Democrat. Obviously the Democratic appeal to the natives has fallen short.

Another striking fact was that so few people who have lived in Honolulu for any length of time took part in the proceedings. When the venerable Dr. McGrew gazed from the platform he could not have recognized one man in twenty. Our Democracy is a party of strangers, who may or may not intend to stay here long. We do not urge that it is morally the worse for that—far be it from us to withhold a friendly hand to the maligned—but surely Honolulu has a right to expect more of good from a party which includes eight out of ten of its experienced citizens than from one which is chiefly made up of transient guests or of brand-new denizens.

As to the speeches we give every reader a chance to interpret them for himself. The Advertiser's report being stenographic. Mr. McClanahan's speech and the rest are rendered up this morning in the cold type of an accurate and uncensored narrative. Some points are made that will bear discussion in these columns and of these more anon. At the late hour of writing there is neither time nor space for anything like an argumentative review.

The Advertiser condenses all its departments this morning so as to give its readers a complete resume of the news of the world.

The canal bill is not so sure after all. In the former Congress it passed the Senate and failed in the House. Now it has passed the House and may fail in the Senate. As usual after a canal bill tussle, the railroads turn up smiling.

Mr. Marshall interrupted the Democratic meeting, but he seemed to be welcome enough until he got on the subject of his law suit. As a Democrat he was an fait; as a defendant he did not carry the house. The Democracy is willing to take anybody's vote, but it has too much public kicking to do to give it much time or patience for private kicks.

The timeworn plea that the Republican party is made up of aristocrats was heard the other evening at Progress Hall. If the statement is true, then a handsome majority of American citizens, including the farmers who roll up the biggest Republican vote, are lordly idlers. We trust we may be pardoned for having a somewhat different conception of Americans than that.

No "private household property of the Kings and Queens of Hawaii" has been offered at public or private sale. The auction at the Drill Shed was of articles that were paid for by the taxable citizens of these islands. To hold these goods in storage was to make them the spoil of vermin and moths; to sell them was to secure the preservation and care of interesting and historical relics. No infringements of private property and no discourtesy were permitted or intended.

The automobiles are coming when the Hawaiian tariff goes by the board, to be followed in due time, as we suppose, by motor bicycles for individual use. In Paris a man may enter his own tricycle—which is about the size of the old-fashioned velocipede—and travel faster than he could on a bicycle and at no outlay of muscular force. Such a vehicle would be of great utility in Hawaii and is not unlikely to find its way into use everywhere soon after the Paris Exposition.

Rudyard Kipling is not far out of the way when he lays the bad condition of the British Army to the anti-military views of the British public. Though full of enthusiasm when their troops win victories, the Anglo-Saxons are critical and suspicious of soldiers in time of peace and do but little to encourage them. This is a feeling inherited from the far away English time when soldiers represented the tyranny of the King over the people. Both the British and American armies have been held down to the lowest practicable numerical point and there is always a desire, when war ends, to reduce the military establishment to a skeleton. It is difficult, under such circumstances for either Great Britain or the United States to take the field in great force and go at the business of fighting scientifically. They have to learn as they go along and that is an undertaking full of peril in the face of a disciplined foe.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Jews of Coast Files Abrogated for Quick Reading.

Arson, child, may be declared a free citizen. Columbus records have brought a torpedo boat.

Swedish continues its search for Andros. Five million people are receiving aid in London. The actress, Maria, a divorcee.

The Shah will take his favorite wife to Europe. Mrs. Merritt and wife have sailed for Europe.

After Henry Miller loses a toe by an operation. Admiral Dewey received an ovation at St. Louis. Dewey received a great welcome in Tennessee.

Corbett and Jeffries are to fight at Comstock. The British garrison at Comstock is in sore straits.

Monksbury was buried with great pomp at St. Louis. Gold has been found in the beds of Alaska lakes.

The Philadelphia carpenters' strike is serious one. Louisiana, the California, and Texas is dead.

Sharkey defeated Chynski at Chicago. It is reported that Jack Mason will wed Kathryn Kidder.

Coffee interests suffer by the revolution in Colombia. General Dewey at the St. Louis celebration.

Sandwich, British Columbia, has been wiped out by fire. The President has signed the Grand Army pension bill.

Shively of Indiana is willing to be Bryan's running mate. Mr. Tonia says he will take second place with Bryan.

The Paris Patrie predicts strife between America and Germany. The Kaiser may assume the rank of Field Marshal General.

Canadian authorities order out soldiers to repress the Fenians. Louis, chief Admiral Dewey and wife during their visit.

Captain Thomas Meln, a California mining expert, is dead. Cleveland's Secretary of War, is dead.

Russians and Chinese have had several collisions in Manchuria. Kansas and Texas have been swept by tornadoes.

House of Lords will investigate Earl Russell's alleged bigamy. Chicago railway men are trying to lessen the prejudice against riding on a holiday by holding services on trains.

Wreckage created the fear that a big Atlantic liner has foundered. Benjamin F. Louisa, founder of the B. G. Dun Company, is dead.

Bulgarian peasants are in revolt and have seized a garrisoned town. The Middle-of-the-Road—Populist, at Cincinnati, nominated Barker and Donnelly.

The House passed an inquiry resolution about Japanese immigration. Colonel Leander Dyer, a lieutenant G. A. R. man of St. Louis, is dead.

Unitarian women of the Pacific Coast held a conference some days ago. Upon the early retirement of Merritt, Olla will become a Major General.

C. B. Andrews has been appointed postmaster at the Presidio, California. The California actress, has made a hit in New York.

The steamer Victorian went aground at Point Wilson, but was floated off. General Joseph of Austria were to assassinate the President of Ecuador.

The American ship St. John was destroyed at sea by fire on February 25. The Japanese claim the sole right to own land in their Korean settlements.

Mrs. James Brown Potter will not resist her husband's divorce proceedings. Only 5,000 men are added to the United States Army by the reorganization bill.

Earl Russell is in England not worried over threats of arrest for bigamy. Former Brigadier General H. G. Otis of the Los Angeles Times has figured in an assault and battery case, preferred by W. R. Ream, a reporter, who says the ex-General struck him with a Cuban mace.

Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland and Richard Olney will be among the President's selections for the jury representing the United States on the permanent board of arbitration provided for by the Hague treaties.

The United Fruit Company is going to immediately expend over \$500,000 on its sugar plantations in Cuba. The output, which is expected to be 1,000 barrels a day, will, it is said, revolutionize the sugar industry of the West Indies.

The Pennsylvania railroad is planning to run its trains to Montauk Point, Long Island, meet the Atlantic coast line there, saving eight hours, and taking west-bound passengers directly to their destinations via a tunnel under New York Bay.

Illinois Republicans have named the following State ticket: For Governor, Richard Yates of Jacksonville, for Lieutenant Governor, William A. Northcott of Bond county, for Secretary of State, James A. Rose of Pope county, for Auditor of State, James S. McCullough of Chicago, for State Treasurer, M. O. Williamson of Galesburg, for Attorney General, Howard J. Hamlin of Shelbyville.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

The Minor News of the Coast Files.

Mariborough has been invaded home. Roberts finds that Boer farm houses are being built in the mountains.

It is rumored in Washington that the Transvaal will sue for peace. The Boer Government denies that it is plotting to destroy the mines.

Steyn says the Boers will fight at the Vaal in Pretoria and in the mountains. A burghers has asked Kruger's permission to form a fighting corps of women.

Blankets, clothing and beef have been declared contraband at Lourenco Mar. Col. Kekewich's report says a high tribute to Cecil Rhodes' conduct at Kimberley.

Roberts destroys farm houses where arms are found and puts the men under arrest. The returning Ladysmith naval contingent was received with great enthusiasm in London.

Queen Victoria will send a signed photograph to Colonel Kekewich, the hero of Kimberley. The Boer commander at Mafeking fears he may be cut off and wants to raise the siege.

Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener personally directed the artillery in the Vervet River engagement. The Boers have moved their headquarters in the Thaba N'chu district from Ladybrand to Clocolan.

Six hundred and fifty-eight troops are now at sea on the way to South Africa. No others are under orders to go except as recruits to fill up the losses of regiments at the front.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, Mr. Wyndham, informs the Associated Press that the War Office has no information tending to confirm the reports of an alleged plot to assassinate Lord Roberts.

The people living on St. Helena ran up the provisions had to famine prices when the prisoners came, but the British Government took measures against a curfew in the food supply by sending in a large quantity of stores.

While the British captain, Ralfoir, was negotiating with the Landrost for the surrender of Winburg, General Botha himself, misunderstanding the envoy's language, threatened to shoot him, but the Landrost rightly interpreting the words and perceiving that the British were in a position to bombard the town, decided to surrender. General Ralfoir, the town contained a large stock of ammunition and grain.

"The Best is the Cheapest."

Experience teaches that good clothes wear longest, good food gives best nutrition, and a good medicine that cures disease is naturally the best and cheapest. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy, because it cures when all others fail.

Poor Health—Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can now work hard all day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took it because it helped my husband to whom it gave strength. Mrs. E. J. Giffels, Moose Lake, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills cure all liver troubles, biliousness and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Two Day Meet. Jockey Club Outlines a Program.

Every Horseman to be Given a Chance to Clear Training Expenses.

The executive committee of the Hawaiian Jockey Club met at the Pacific Club last evening, the following members being present: Colonel W. H. Cornwell, vice president; D. P. R. Isenberg, secretary; G. P. Wilder, treasurer; C. J. McCarthy, chairman of executive committee, and Clarence Crabbe, member of executive committee.

It was decided to hold a two days' meeting, commencing on the afternoon of June 9th and continuing on June 10th. The programs will be as follows, subject to alteration:

FIRST DAY—JUNE 9TH.
1. Half-mile dash, for maidens.
2. Half-mile dash, free for all.
3. Five furlongs dash, Hawaiian bred.
4. One-mile, trotting and pacing, three minutes' class; best two heats out of three.
5. Five furlongs dash, free for all.
6. One-mile, running, free for all.

SECOND DAY—JUNE 10TH.
1. Half-mile dash, free for all; Union Feed Company's cup.
2. One mile, trotting and pacing; 2:30 class; best two heats out of three.
3. Five furlongs dash, Hawaiian bred.
4. Six furlongs dash; Hawaiian bred.
5. One mile, trotting and pacing; free for all; best two heats out of three.
6. Six furlongs dash, free for all.
7. One-mile dash, trotting or pacing; special gentleman's race, owners to drive (entries closed).
8. One mile, running; free for all; Rosetta challenge cup.
9. One mile, running; Hawaiian bred.
10. One and a quarter miles, running; free for all; Criterion cup.
11. One mile consolation race for all running horses which have competed unsuccessfully at the meeting.

The entries in the gentlemen's race are Messrs. George Carter, S. G. Wilder, A. W. Carter, J. A. Gilman and A. E. Nicholson. The question of purses will be decided in a few days.

The matter of a bicycle race was discussed at considerable length, but did not find much favor with the committee, the trouble being that their experience in the past had been that this event had been so one-sided and had resulted in such a paucity of entries as to discourage the committee in offering prizes for a similar event this year. Colonel C. J. McCarthy, however, has offered to give a bicycle as first prize provided sufficient entries can be obtained to guarantee a good race.

The judges' stand will be erected on the same side of the track as the Jockey Club enclosure.

The officers of the executive committee will meet at the track at 7 a. m. on Thursday.

THE CANAL BILL.

Aldrich Thinks the Measure Will Go Over the Session.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The members of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canal are observing strict secrecy as to the proceedings in their session today. The committee adjourned without action on the Nicaragua canal bill, but will have another meeting on Friday, when Admiral Walker of the Isthmian Commission will be heard. There seems to be little doubt that the bill will not be acted upon at this session of Congress. Senator Aldrich said today after a conference with the Senate committee that the canal bill would go over until next session.

APRIL RECORD

Meteorological Figures for the Month.

Professor Lyons Gives Information of the Rainfall and Temperatures of Hawaii.

The following is the meteorological record for April, as given by Professor Lyons, the Government statistician:

Temperature mean for the month, 72.8 F.; normal, 72.8; average daily maximum, 79.8; average daily minimum, 67.1; average daily range, 12.7; greatest daily range, 17.0; least daily range, 6.0; highest temperature, 85; lowest, 61.

Barometer average, 29.98 inches; normal, 30.018 (corrected for gravity); highest, 30.15; lowest, 29.88; greatest change in twenty-four hours, .09.

Relative humidity, 71.7; normal, 71.7; mean dew-point, 63.3; normal, 63.3; absolute moisture, 6.43 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.41.

Rainfall, 5.23 inches, normal, 2.99. This has been the first month since October in which the rainfall has not been far below the normal. Rain-record days, 19; greatest fall in one day, 1.33 in. at the station and 4.50 at Laukaha. The rain in Honolulu district varied from 1.19 at Laukaha to 1.34 at Kapiolani Park.

Trade-wind days, 21 (5 of N. N. E.); normal number of trade-wind days, 20; cloudiness (tenths of sky), 4.8; normal, 5.1.

The artesian well level rose during the month from 33.75 feet above mean sea level to 34.50, showing the immediate effect of heavy rains in the mountains. Percentage of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hilo, 40; Hamakua, 100; Kohala, 100; Waimea, 130; Kona, 80; Kau, 80; Puna, 40; Maui, 100 to 200 per cent; Oahu, 150 to 200; Kauai, about 100 per cent. Past deficiency, however, has not to be made up.

Southerly winds prevailed for a few days near the end of the month. Heavy swell on the windward coasts from the 17th to the 21st, and on the 26th and 27th.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Government Meteorologist.

Rainfall for April, 1900.

HAWAII.

Station	Elev. (ft.)	Rain. (in.)
Waikaele	547	5.47
Hilo (town)	109	5.07
Pepeekeo	199	6.02
Hakalau	299	5.02
Honohuli	299	5.02
Laupahoehoe	299	5.02
Kohala	400	7.92
Kula	299	7.92
Paia	299	7.92
Paunahou (Moore)	299	7.92
Paunahou (Greig)	1150	7.88
Honolulu (City)	1320	5.04
Honolulu (Richards)	1300	10.87
Kukunui	700	10.02
Awini Ranch	1100	10.02
Awini (Lot 6)	1100	10.02
Nihoa	200	4.90
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	5.97
Kohala Mission	350	5.97
Kohala Sugar Co.	350	5.97
Hawi Mill	200	2.10
Hawi Mill	600	4.56
Waimea	2720	4.79
Kailua	500	2.50
Lanikai	1540	5.99
Kealahou	1500	5.83
Kealahou	650	5.83
Naalehu	1500	5.83
Naalehu	1725	4.83
Honoupa	25	1.28
Maui	310	0.71
Maui	700	2.10
Volcano House	1000	2.32
Oahu (Hussel)	1650	7.41
Kapoho	10	1.19
Pohokiki	10	2.87
Kaunapana	8	2.20

MAUI.

Lahualanua	600	0.54
Awini	15	0.54
Waipae Ranch	700	0.50
Kaupo (Mokulau)	25	0.53
Hama Plantation	40	12.56
Sahulu	10	8.29
Haiku	10	7.18

LANAI.

Keomuku	5	6.03
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OAHU.

Punahou (W. Bureau)	50	3.23
Kealahou	50	4.06
Kewalo (King St.)	15	1.51
Makiki Reservoir	150	3.46
Kapiolani Park	10	1.24
School st. (Rushop)	50	1.50
Insane Asylum	30	8.29
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	4.78
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	9.55
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	405	12.05
Nuuanu, Lanakaha	850	19.15
Manoa (W. Dairy)	285	18.77
Manawili	300	12.19
Kaneohe	1000	7.73
Waimanalo	25	0.68
Ahimanu	350	11.08
Kakuku	25	4.01
Ewa Plantation	50	0.78
Waipahu	200	2.65

KAUAI.

Lihue, Grove Farm	300	2.90
Lihue (Molokaa)	300	2.73
Kealia	12	1.02
Alaia	10	1.02
Hanalei	10	8.10
Waialeale	32	1.02

MARCH, 1900.

Kewalo (King St.)	1.37
Kilauea	0.87
Ahimanu	1.05
Maunaloa	2.62

C. J. LYONS, Meteorologist Government Survey.

N. B.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month.

MAXWELL'S RESIGNATION.

His Services to Hawaii Have Been Very Great.

The resignation of Dr. Maxwell, who has been in the service of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and of the Government for the past five years, has been announced, and he will leave for Queensland during the coming autumn, having accepted a position under the Queensland Government similar to that which he has held here.

The sugar industry of that colony has for several years been in a very demoralized condition, and it will need most heroic measures on the part of the Colonial Government to redeem the industry from the very low condition into which it has lapsed. If any man can do it, Dr. Maxwell can, provided the sugar planters and the Colonial Government cooperate vigorously in carrying out the plan on which he proposes to operate.

MARCHING ON PRETORIA

Roberts Crosses the Vaal River.

SOME LIVELY FIGHTING

The Boers Preparing to Make a Stand in Their Mountain Fastnesses.

WARRENTON, May 5, evening.—The Vaal river has been successfully crossed at Windson by Barton's brigade, with whom is General Hunter, commanding the division. The Boers have evacuated Windson and Klipdam. They are trekking northward and are fighting for all they are worth. Barton is hanging on to their rear and shelling them vigorously. Judging from the clouds of dust, the retreating Boers must be in very large numbers.

The Boers today vainly attempted to reach the British new gun with their artillery, but some of the shells from the big gun effectually silenced them. Natives report that the Boers are vacating Christians, many of them admitting that the situation is hopeless and apparently are trekking from Klipdam and Windson northward.

The Boers Retire.

LONDON, May 7.—The troops which Lord Roberts led out from pleasant quarters around Bloemfontein a few days ago have taken a great spring forward, which has brought them almost at a single bound at least within striking distance of Winburg, if not already within its gates. The Boers were forced to evacuate their positions at Brandfort without making serious effort to hold them, and on Saturday evening Lord Roberts reported that he himself had reached Vet River, a few miles southeast of Winburg, on the main road from Bloemfontein. The passage was stoutly contested for some hours, but toward dusk General Hunter and his mounted infantry turned the right flank of the enemy, and forced their way across the river in the face of a heavy fire.

Meanwhile smart fighting had been going on along practically the whole wide extended British front ranks. General Hamilton, who it will be remembered fought his way north from Thaba Nchu, thrust himself between two Boer commands that were endeavoring to join forces. The Household Cavalry, Twelfth Lancers and Kitchener's Horse had the golden opportunity for which they have long waited of charging a body of Boers in the open. Such chances have been few in this campaign. Those Boers who survived this first lesson in the shock of action of the British cavalry broke and fled, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the ground. General Hamilton was able to push on toward a drift on the Little Vet River, which is described by Lord Roberts as difficult, and it is clear that this force was acting as the extreme right wing of the British army. General Buller's brigade, which was also acting on the right, dislodged the Boers from a group of kopjes under cover of the naval guns.

Of equal interest is the news which comes of General Hunter's operations on the extreme left. He crossed Vaal River at Windson on Friday, and pushing ahead found the Boers in strength near Rindam.

The brunt of the fighting fell on General Barton's union brigade. The Fusiliers carried ridge after ridge over a front of four miles and drove the enemy before them. To the north the Imperial Yeomanry chased the Boers for some miles, while at Warrenton yesterday General Paget's brigade moved to force a passage of the Vaal.

Further Particulars.

LONDON, May 8, 4:20 a. m.—The Boers are everywhere retreating before the British except on the Natal frontier and at Mafeking, to the inner circle of their defenses. They appear determined not to fight until the Kroonstad hills are reached.

Lord Roberts is expected to do another forty or fifty miles and then wait for a time in order to bring up supplies and repair the railway. There are one or two hints in the dispatches from the front that he may rest for a few days at Smaldeal.

General French's 10,000 cavalry has not been mentioned in the official or unofficial dispatches for four days. It is by no means likely that he is idle, and the conjecture is that he is either detouring toward Kroonstad or raiding the Larybrand district. Fifteen thousand British are now operating on the western frontier of the Free State. As the deadlock at Warrenton has been broken and the Boers are retreating there is nothing formidable, except distance, between Warrenton and Mafeking. The most hopeful advices from Mafeking of April 22 were that the garrison would be barely able to hold out for a month. At that time the fever was spreading. According to advices from Maseru, Basutoland, several thousand Free States are north of Ladybrand, where they have collected great herds. The district is rich in food for men and horses, and the Boers seem resolved not to move northward, but to be preparing to resist where they are. If they are let alone they will menace the line of communications after the main British army has passed into the Transvaal.

Roberts at the Zand.

LONDON, May 9, 4:10 a. m.—Four thousand British cavalry watered their horses at Zand river Monday, twenty-five miles beyond Smaldeal, where Lord Roberts continues to date his dispatches. The scouts who have been searching the country for miles along the stream have found no Boers south

of the river. The enemy are laagered in unknown force on the north bank. Thus the British advance guard is within forty-five miles of Kroonstad. The Free States, in the expectation that Kroonstad will speedily become untenable, are, according to information from Lourenzo Marquez, preparing to transfer their government to Helikorn, a little more than fifty miles northeast. The proclamations of Lord Roberts appear to have little effect upon the inhabitants of the invaded districts. Every farm is found deserted, except by the women and children. All the men are away fighting.

Hutton Has a Fight.

LONDON, May 10.—General Hutton's mounted infantry brigade, including the Canadians, with a part of Gen. French's cavalry, crossed the Zand river Tuesday and began to work cautiously along the railway northward in the track of the retreating Boers. About 800 horsemen were probably engaged in this advance. General Hutton, before he was joined by a part of General French's force, had a sharp fight. This was on Monday, when he crossed the river and saw the Boer convoys on the other side, and he pressed forward, intending to cross and capture them. The Boers, however, opened fire from eight to ten guns, forced the river above and below, apparently in thousands, and sought to envelop the British. General Hutton fell back several miles, the Boers following until other British cavalry reinforced Hutton. During the night the Boers retreated, not further contesting the crossing.

Lord Roberts, according to one correspondent, left Smaldeal Tuesday to consult one of the Hamiltons, fifteen miles distant.

The Boer attack on General Hutton does not indicate any such panic conditions as have been alleged to exist among them. Nevertheless, the British advance rolls on steadily. General Broadwood and General Bruce Hamilton have penetrated fifteen miles beyond Winburg. According to Boer advices, sharp skirmishes are of daily occurrence, and there was a brisk rifle engagement outside Winburg on Saturday.

From Boer sources comes also the report that in a skirmish outside of Mafeking, May 5th, Colonel Baden-Powell was slightly wounded.

Battle of the Zand.

LONDON, May 11.—The Daily Express in its second edition this morning publishes a dispatch dated Rietsspruit, May 10, morning, describing the crossing of the Zand river by the British. It says:

"The rear guard of the end of the Boers, with their guns, resisted the advance. The mounted infantry, two batteries and pom-poms, cleared the way, and the Third Cavalry brigade acted as a screen before the main column. General French was on the left and General Hamilton on the right. The Boers had destroyed all the bridges during their retreat."

"It is impossible to ascertain the Boer losses, but they are thought to be heavy. Those of the British, considering the important advance made, are considered light."

RIETSPRUIT, Thursday, May 10.—Morning.—The Boers opposed the British advance, holding positions north of Zand drift back along the whole line, from General Hamilton on the east and General Hutton on the west. Chiefly artillery was engaged. The Sussex regiment charged a kopje at the point of the bayonet, and the East Lancashires captured another.

The British loss is insignificant. General Hutton had a series of artillery duels, the Boers always retreating. Twenty Boers were taken prisoner. The advance continues.

A later dispatch, dated Cable Cart, May 10, says: "We are now across the Zand river. The enemy are in full retreat. They occupied a position only twenty miles in length. Because of the widely scattered force, it will take some time to learn the casualties, but I am hopeful we have not suffered much. The cavalry and horse artillery are pursuing the Boers by three different routes."

A dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Zand River Camp, May 9, says: "I have received a most cheerful telegram from Baden-Powell, dated April 27."

Free States Concentrating.

MASERU, BASUTOLAND, May 10.—Free States are concentrating strongly in good positions on the Korannaberg hills lying eastward of the direct line of the Thabanchu to Windburg. Lord Roberts was with them yesterday but is believed to have gone northward after inspiring the Burgers with predictions of approaching Boer success through the assistance of thousands of foreigners who he said were pouring into Delagoa Bay.

General Dundies' division camped evening on the banks of the Little Liuw River between Thabanchu and Ladybrand.

Details from Reit Spruit.

LONDON, May 11, 1900.—A dispatch from Reit Spruit dated May 10, describes that fully successful operation. It says General Hamilton's scouts had on two previous days ascertained the Boers' position and strength. On Wednesday night the Cheshire regiment crossed the river, entrenched themselves and prepared to hold the passage for the regiments following.

"At daybreak on Thursday the main body crossed at two or three points. The mounted infantry was then in action driving off the advance Boers preparatory to a general forward movement."

"The Boer right first gave way but Tucker and Hamilton had a rougher task on the left. The Boers had six guns and served them well, working with great determination, but the British worked up closer and closer their guns meanwhile firing incessantly."

"The East Lancashire and Sussex regiments by 11 o'clock had worked well to the front. The order was given and like a flash the two regiments sprang forward simultaneously and in a few moments had secured two commanding ridges. The advanced line was now within 1200 yards of the Boers' main trench and the latter were already losing heart from the demonstration of their flank, but they kept up a rapid though wild fire."

"At this moment the final charge was ordered and away went the Lancashire and the Sussex regiments again, but the Boers could not stand

and they fairly boiled and the rout of the Boers along the whole line was then complete."

Boers in American Politics.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Edward Lauterbach created a sensation at a meeting last night of the citizens' committee which is arranging for the entertainment of the Boer envoys who are expected on the Maandam next Tuesday. Addressing the meeting, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"Neither of the two great political parties has taken any definite action on the position of this Government with respect to the Boer war. My own party has not seen fit to define its position. It is equally true that no other nation has done so. But judgment has gone by default against England in all civilized countries because of her action in South Africa. In our own country and in my own party I believe there is a latent fire that will require but a small amount of fanning to cause it to break out into a vast and powerful flame that will inspire the people who love justice, freedom and all that tend to a high civilization and right."

"I believe the Republican party is irrevocably lost if it leaves to the Democratic party the first opportunity to insert in its national platform a plank that will declare for the South African Republic. In Michigan the Republicans take the same stand with regard to the national party. I am unalterably opposed to leaving such action to the Democrats."

"I am a delegate to the convention, and I shall struggle and work harder for a Boer plank in the platform than I worked and struggled for a gold plank in the platform that was made up at St. Louis."

Rev. Father Ducey, who preceded Mr. Lauterbach, said:

"This country cannot afford to go to war over this question. We can talk now and arbitrate later. What the Boers want is sympathy and arbitration."

A committee was appointed to go down the bay to meet the envoys. The committee will conduct them to the city hall and introduce them to the Mayor.

Mines Must Be Protected.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A Sun cable from London says: The correspondent of the Central News at Lourenzo Marquez says he has learned from a semi-official source in Pretoria that the European powers have sent a collective note to the South African republic in reference to threats to blow up the mines. The note, he says, intimates that the powers will hold the President and Government of the Transvaal responsible for the safety of the mines and declares that they will support Great Britain in any measures to force compensation if the threats are carried into effect.

Gloom in Mafeking.

LONDON, May 9.—The tidings from Mafeking are gloomier than ever. Everybody there has an empty stomach and a pinched face. The natives are no longer given partridge, and the whites now have but a quart of that substance and a pound of horse sausage daily. Everything else eatable is gone. Insufficient food, wet trenches and cold nights are deadly to the health of the garrison. The information comes from reliable natives. Lady Sarah Wilson, under date of April 27th, says:

"The Boers now number 4,500, including young Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, who has sent for six more guns."

The Mafeking correspondent of the Times, who also emphasizes the extreme gravity of the situation, says: "It is impossible to ignore the fatal significance of Colonel Baden-Powell's reference to the hardships endured by the women and children, among whom many deaths have already occurred. The commissariat is holding a certain stock of foodstuffs in reserve for use in the direst extremity."

The besieged are celebrating the two hundredth day of the siege with horse dinners, and Colonel Baden-Powell sent a message to Lord Roberts, saying:

"After two hundred days of siege, I desire to bring to your lordship's notice the exceptionally good spirit of loyalty which pervades all classes of the garrison, and the patience of everybody at Mafeking in making the best of things under the long strain of anxiety, hardship and privation, which is beyond all praise and a revelation to me. The men, half of whom are not accustomed to the use of arms, have adapted themselves to their duties with the greatest zeal and readiness. The plan and devotion of the women, whose work is remarkable. With such spirits our organization runs like clockwork. I have every hope it will pull us through."

BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADING.

Alarming Increase in Certain Infected Districts.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily Express publishes this morning a series of telegrams which illustrate the alarming spread of the bubonic plague, which is ravaging the shores of the Red Sea, is rapidly increasing at Hongkong, where there have been sixty-five cases in twenty days, and spreading into additional towns in Australia.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Consul General Lagun, Cairo, Egypt, says: The bubonic plague is generally showing a material decline throughout India.

CAIRO, May 9.—There has been a total of fourteen deaths from the plague, and seven cases of that disease at Port Said. At Alexandria there have been four deaths and two cases of the plague.

PROFITS FOR GOOD WORKS.

Rev. Sheldon Distributes His Christian Capital Fund.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 9.—Rev. C. M. Sheldon received \$5,000 from the profits of the Christian Daily Capital. One thousand goes to Indian famine sufferers and the balance is distributed as follows: City Detention Hospital, \$1,000; for contagious disease ward, Christian Hospital, \$1,000; Washburn College, \$200; Topeka Young Men's Christian Association, \$200; for public drinking fountain, \$200; Kindergarten Association, \$100; Young Women's Christian Association, \$100; Women's Christian Temperance Union, \$100; Anti-Slavery League, \$50.

Germany sent no note to Krueger.

Indigestion

No Appetite, General Weakness.

If your food is only partly digested, then the body is only partly nourished. The blood rapidly becomes thin and filled with impurities, the nerves are easily exhausted, there is headache, restlessness, and the whole system is greatly debilitated.

Mr. A. Chaffin, of Wagon Wagon, New South Wales, sends us his photograph and the following testimonial:



"While reporting for the local and metropolitan press in Liverpool, I contracted a severe chill which developed into a general weakness of my digestive organs. A short course of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

enabled me to continue my work all right. My appetite improved, my taste for food came back, and my general health was greatly improved in every way."

When taking the Sarsaparilla, it is best to use Ayer's Pills also. Take just enough each night to produce one good movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ARE NUMEROUS

Judge Wilcox Tires of Them—Clerk Relieved of Copying Records in One Case.

The number of nolle prosequi which went through the Circuit Court on Tuesday has disgusted the Police department generally, not excepting even Judge Wilcox, who is getting tired of assessing fines and other sentences after hard labor, and then having the cases thrown out of the upper court by the prosecuting attorney of the Government.

Yesterday morning, after a case had been tried for assault and battery, the judge thought it wiser to reprimand and discharge the defendant rather than take chances of assessing a big fine and having the whole case dropped as soon as it reached the Circuit Court.

"No doubt if this case went up to the Circuit Court," said Judge Wilcox, "Mr. Doie would be too tired to try it and would ask for a nolle prosequi. I will let the defendants go in my court and thus save my clerk the trouble of copying the records."

The Judge also said that he wanted the newspaper men present to make his remarks clear to the public and wanted them verbatim.

Said a member of the department yesterday: "Some of the best and clearest cases which we had against a number of people lately have been nolle prosequi in the Circuit Court. The people are always crying out, 'Why don't you do something to rid the city of the criminals who are beginning to infest Honolulu?' Well, that's just what we have been trying to do, but what's the use. If they take so little interest in the cases when they reach the Circuit Court, it makes our efforts down here all."

HOME INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY

The Planters' Monthly Urges the Starting of a Local Company.

The Planters' Monthly for May is just out. It has many interesting articles on sugar. The following is taken from the Monthly:

After an embargo of over four months the quarantine on account of the bubonic plague in Honolulu has been ended, and all restrictions on trade and travel have been removed. When we state that the plague on this island of Oahu has been confined to the city, the benefit of the quarantine will be seen. Of the 71 cases, 61 were fatal, and a majority of these were Chinese. The property destroyed by order of the Government could not have amounted to over \$200,000, while that caused accidentally by a high wind may exceed five times that sum. How far the liability of the Government is involved in this additional loss remains to be decided by the courts. Some compromise will probably be made, or at least should be. If, however, it should be refused, it will become a serious question whether insurance of local property should not be undertaken by companies organized and controlled here.

There are very few cities where fires occur less frequently, or the amount of property destroyed by fire is less, than on these islands. No better field for the investment of local capital can be found than in the establishment of home insurance companies, whose field would embrace the whole group. The amount now invested in sugar mills and buildings connected with them, to say nothing of the large annual increase in dwellings, steamships, cargoes, etc., furnishes a field which ought to be controlled by local capital. The subject is one which should be discussed and fully examined by those who are familiar with it and the amounts which are now annually sent away, and which should be kept here.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. A. Kinney is on a business trip to Maui.

Eugene Devanbelle has gone back to Molokai.

The next mail for the Coast will be by the Pacific, May 22.

Columbia chainlives, model No. 50, are sold for \$65 each, at E. O. Hall & Son's.

Commander Taussig, formerly commander of the Bennington, is a through passenger on the Copie.

W. O. Allen, of Paia, Maui, and J. S. Lenhart of Kalaos, North Kona, have been appointed notaries by the Cabinet.

The Marshall libel case was not taken up yesterday, both courts being occupied by other matters. It will come up this morning.

Yesterday it was stated by A. F. Judd, Jr., that his father is in a very feeble state and that it was feared he was slowly sinking.

Light wine and beer licenses have been granted to H. C. Norton at Waianae and Chas. David at Waiakaloa, by vote of the Executive Council.

Postmaster-General Ott was congratulated last night upon the news of the confirmation of his appointment to the head of the post office affairs here.

Three hundred khaki uniforms have just been received from a local Chinese tailor for the Kamehameha School boys. The new clothes will very soon be worn.

Manager Lowrie of the Spreckelsville plantation left Honolulu yesterday for his home. While in the city Mr. Lowrie is understood to have bought several lots on Pacific Heights.

On Wednesday evening a Republican meeting was held at Waimanalo school house at which G. Chalmers was elected chairman, A. Irvine, secretary and treasurer, and A. Stodari, A. Irvine and G. Gibb, enrollment committee.

A bunch of promiscuous has been instituted by a young Maui woman against Mr. Emmetley, who is well known on Maui. Ten thousand dollars is the extent to which she believes her affections have been trifled with.

Miriam Agnes Hale, sister of Mr. Geo. L. Desha, will be married next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, to Henry James, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Auld. The ceremony is to be at the Kamehameha School for Girls.

P. C. Jones, J. P. Cooke, H. P. Baldwin and E. D. Tenney comprise a committee of the plantation agencies to make contracts for the disposal of the sugar output for the next three or five years. H. P. Baldwin has already gone to the Coast in the interest of Alexander & Baldwin.

The Department of Public Works is in receipt of a communication from Consul General of Vladivostok, reporting that city as having made estimates for twenty miles of electric trolley road and electric lights and waterworks. United States contractors will probably make proposals.

Edwin S. Gill, a newspaper man formerly well known on this Coast, but more recently of the Denver "Republican," sails with his wife on the steamer Copie for Honolulu today, where Mr. Gill takes charge of the editorial management of a new Republican paper.—S. F. Examiner.

Tenders for supplying the Molokai leper settlement with beef up to December next were opened yesterday and the following awards were made: Metropolitan Meat Co., beef in barrels at \$14.50 per barrel; H. Hackfeld & Co., one pound tins \$2.95 per case, and two pound tins \$2.50 per case.

Judge G. K. Wilder of the Fourth Circuit Court has issued an order to remove C. E. Collins as administrator of the estate of A. F. Collins, deceased. He further requests that all money, property and effects shall be delivered to Daniel Porter, clerk of the Court. The Hilo Mercantile Company made the motion.

George R. Carter has resigned from membership in the Honolulu Stock Exchange. Mr. Carter offered his resignation and asked that J. R. Galt, employee in the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, be elected in his stead. The Exchange debated the matter some time and yesterday accepted Mr. Carter's resignation and admitted Mr. Galt to membership.

Death of Esteemed Woman.

Mrs. D. K. Kamalopili passed away yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. S. Boyd, in her sixty-eighth year. The funeral takes place this afternoon at four o'clock.

The Standard bears that information has been officially received of a plot to assassinate Lord Roberts; that the latter has been warned, and that telegrams are now passing between the Cape authorities, Lord Roberts and the home authorities on the subject.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cared in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kailua, Nahaia, Hana, Hamoa, and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaepapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowahu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landing to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "Helen Brewer" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

June 10, 1900.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

COPTIC	MAY 18
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26
PEKING	JUNE 5
GAELIC	JUNE 13
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21
"HINA	JUNE 29
DORIC	JULY 7
NIPON MARU	JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 25
COPTIC	AUG. 2
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10
PEKING	AUG. 18
GAELIC	AUG. 26
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5

GATHERING OF BRAVES

(Continued from page 1)

And I say without fear of contradiction that you can safely rely yourselves to that party and feel that that party will have good government and enduring peace. And now let us speak of these differences between the Republican party and the Democratic party. The old Federalist party was the party out of which grew the present Republican party. It was the party of Alexander Hamilton, whom we all know, no history tells us, was an aristocrat, and I don't use the word aristocrat in any derogatory sense. I speak of him as a man who believed in the system of government in which the supposed leaders of the people stand to the rulers, leaders in wealth, leaders in intelligence, and leaders in social rank. These should be, he considered, the leaders of those who mark the way for the progress of the race and the government of the people. So he was called an aristocrat, and the Federalist party was the one he represented and led.

The Party of Jefferson.

Opposed to him was the party of Jefferson, who believed in the government of the country by the governed themselves—the people, by the people and for the people. So you see very clearly marked the two first great parties that formed in the United States of America. The old Federalist party died, and its successor of today, in my judgment, is the Republican party; while the Democratic party lives up to the principles which were set by Thomas Jefferson, and which are the principles under which we are living today.

We have no masters, for we follow only the principles of the party to which we belong, and the leaders fail to recognize the principles of Jefferson, then they stand against the Democratic party and are no longer Democrats. The Democratic party marches on irrespective of the men who claim to be their leaders.

I don't know just how much people in this country have learned in a general way of the two parties. In the States clearly there is a line of demarcation recognized by all Democrats, which is this: The Democratic party is a party to govern by the common people, while the Republican party is a party of aristocrats, and is fast becoming the party of the plutocrats. In other words, gentlemen, the days of Alexander Hamilton have passed forever from the political atmosphere of the United States, and today there has sprung up something new. It is a government now of the people by the people, by the plutocrats, by the men who have the money, and you may say what you will, it still stands out clearly and distinctly that the Democratic party represents the common people and the Republican party the people with the money.

Laboring Man's Good.

You may not know the danger of trusting to the men who are fast becoming prices-monied princes—the government of a great people by a few men, and you will know and learn as you learn more of national politics. If you will think for a moment of the stupendous wealth and power that lies in the control in the moneyed people of the United States, you will see more readily how easy it is for the man that controls the money to control the government. All manner of ways have been manufactured and devised and thought of to becloud the middle classes—the common people—so that they may think that to make rich the rich man is for their benefit, and that therefore their votes should go to his vote. I say all manner of contrivances have been invented to shift the issue in the hope that the people would be blinded. The workingman has been time and time again fooled into casting his vote on the tariff question. It has been argued to him that if the manufacturer prospers he will find work, and therefore he must also prosper, but if you beat down the manufacturer then the laboring man must fail too. On its face it is a plausible argument.

Republican Tariff.

But look at it a little deeper. The tariff to be proposed has been the policy of the Republicans for years. A tariff, in their words, is to place on articles manufactured in the United States prices so high that the manufacturer can compete successfully with all other countries, and therefore drive out all competition in them, and keep prices higher all over the United States. Of course, if prices are higher the laboring man must pay higher prices for what he buys. The laboring man's capital is not protected. The laboring man has to compete with the labor market of the world, and now the scum labor of Europe is in the United States today. There is no protective tariff to protect the American workingman. He is competing with the lower classes of Europe, who are paid impoverished prices. The manufacturer of the United States is growing more wealthy day by day. The fault is this:

The Republican party fails to appreciate the meaning of business men. They think the business man is a man who owns a mill or a bank or speculates in stocks in Wall street, and when they have run through that list of occupations, they think they have exhausted the catalogue. They forget that the man who goes into the mountains and digs for ore is just as much a business man. The man who goes behind his plow from early morn till night is just as much a business man as he who takes the products of that plow and sells them with it in Wall street. They have narrowed the term business man to suit themselves. We have the idea that the term takes in the brawn and muscle of men as well as capital, for the capital of the workingman is his muscle. He makes more from his muscle than he spends in his best asset, and yet the very bone and sinew of the American workingman today is unprotected, and he is fooled in the belief that in the sale of the machinery of the manufacturer he, too, is protected.

Democrats Frightened.

I have read in the papers here a great deal about what the Republican party has done for this country. I want to say now that I came to this country before annexation, and had occasion to know somewhat of the feeling with which some of the principal men of the Democratic party looked upon the annexation question. I say I am free to admit that they did not take to the idea, but I am sure, gentlemen, that you will understand it was a matter of principle with them. A party that was founded by the man who drew up the Declaration of Independence is a party which conceived that the underlying principle of union was the formation which contemplated a union of States that extended from ocean to ocean, and that looked upon the annexation of foreign countries as something outside their principles and a new departure for the American people to make. So it frightened them. That, however, has been accomplished. I want to say here and now that I challenge any one to contradict the statement now that that has been accomplished. I say the Democrats in Congress voted to give manhood suffrage here. I challenge you to point out one Democrat to me who voted against giving citizenship to this country, and I will point out to you a dozen Republicans who voted against the interests of this country.

I am not here as a bigot, to say that there is no good in the Republican party. There must be good in both parties. The Republican party is a party that is good for some classes of people and the Democratic party is good for other classes. I want to ask you to put the question fairly to yourselves, "Which party will ally myself?" You have got to stand on one side of the fence or the other. I am against the policy of any one standing aloof from both parties. You may do it in local politics, but you cannot do it in national politics. A man must say that with one or the other of the two great parties his interests lie. I say, without urging any hasty or undue step—I say that the time must come when every man in this country must align

himself on one side or the other. The man who jumps at conclusions or who is swayed by prospects of a reward, is a man who is just as easily shifted from one party to the other when he sees an opportunity.

John E. Bush Speaks.

John E. Bush was asked to speak. He made a statement in his buttonhole and seemed timid. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens—All American citizens, I thank you for the honor of being called upon to say a few words to you. I did not expect this honor. I am one of those who might be called a citizen on the name. The politics of the United States is something new to us Hawaiians. My object in coming here was to be educated before I could choose my party. I have been undecided as to which party to join. This evening I have heard the principles of Democracy announced by Mr. McClanahan, and I am now clear that I am satisfied that I have in reality always leaned toward Democracy, but have never made myself known as a Democrat.

Tonight I find that the Democratic party is the party of the masses as against the party of the aristocrats. I must say that I am almost sorry that I was called up here to speak tonight, because there are certain reasons that should make me refuse. I must say openly and candidly, however, that I am a Democrat. I was an admirer of President Cleveland. I believe that we should have principles as high as possible, and when we know a man is true to his convictions, he is the man to follow.

Good Republicans.

There are just as good men in the Republican party as there are in the Democratic party. Our choice between the two parties should be open and free. We are all Americans tonight. I don't know as I can say much more after following my good friend McClanahan. Before I took the step of announcing myself, I called upon Mr. McClanahan and borrowed some of his speeches that were made by the silver-tongued orator of Nebraska. I have heard of the Republican party, and I can say that I would feel like heart if I was to follow that party. When I see the newspapers of this town declare against the freedom of the ballot I feel sick at heart to think that I should have to follow such people, and such people who are and have been at Washington trying to rob the Hawaiian of his franchise. We are all born free, I am born free, and as a free man I recognize the announcement that is made in the Declaration of Independence that every man is born free and equal. When I know that efforts were being made in Washington to put a rider on the liberties of the Hawaiians, that was enough for me to hold aloof from the Republican party. Gentlemen, I believe I have told you the sentiments of the Hawaiians. They are holding aloof yet. But tonight I believe I am safe in saying that the Hawaiians are Democrats. I am going to follow the people. I do believe, like the kings of the past, when the United States stepped out of the course pursued by Cleveland that it was making a mistake. I am going to follow the voice of the people. I am going to do the same, but later became an imperialist. I am not going to follow his example, but I am going to play the Brutus on him.

P. J. Testi was excused from speaking after being urged several times. He said he had not come to speak but to listen and make up his mind for himself.

Kaula a Mugwump.

J. K. Kaula took the platform, and interpreted into English by John E. Bush, his speech was as follows:

I thank you for the courtesy of allowing me to appear before you this evening. I cannot express myself in English and beg to be excused while I say in my own language—Hawaiian. I came here more particularly to hear, as others of my countrymen have, the principles of the Democratic party. But I am surprised I heard here and there a little of what was said, but nobody explained it to me in Hawaiian. In the Republican meeting there was a great deal of talking done, but no interpretation of it so that the Hawaiians could understand. The best speech made here tonight was that of the gentleman who said that we were all under one flag and trying to work harmoniously for the good of the government. I could not understand the English language, and we ought to give them an idea of what the political parties are. There is a way of letting them know from which party to choose. On behalf of that class of Hawaiians—that class which has heretofore been called the Kakaako—I must say I am not able to choose my party. If I am to choose today I must be called an independent, or a mugwump. With this remark I intend to close my talk. I will say to you the time is coming when there will be a development which the natives will be able to understand, and at that time they will be able to make their selection of one party or the other.

Marshall to the Front.

Cries of "Marshall! Volcano Marshall!" arose from many parts of the hall. The editor of the extinct "Volcano"—unlike the former crater—was smoking. Marshall was away back by the rear windows, and slowly came to the front. He was calm, and puffed at his Manila as he talked. His speech was punctuated by vociferous applause from some and cat-calls from others. Marshall was undaunted. He uttered a steady, drawing stream of polysyllables. The audience objected to his enjoyment of his cigar, and shouted to him to "throw it away."

Marshall said he would, he, however, showed more economic spirit and deposited the cigar on the stage for future reference. Marshall's speech until it was interrupted was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have been voting the Democratic ticket for twenty-one years, but tonight I have learned more about the fundamental principles of Democracy and the fundamental principles of Republicanism than I ever knew before. Mr. President, I constitute the badge of Democracy in these islands. In 1898 I had the pleasure which was denied to many of you, of voting for that eloquent champion of the people, William Jennings Bryan. Mr. President, I am an American citizen, and that America is the greatest, the grandest and the noblest country in the world. I believe in her freedom, her free speech, her free press, which is accorded to each and every individual. In America the humblest born can aspire to the highest offices of the government. In America are rich girls who can marry foreign nobles and forever after live in wretchedness. The American nation cannot be looked upon as a nation in the world. And last year America sent out more Bibles than any other country—not even excepting the Republic of Hawaii.

You know what extensive preparations were made for the visit of the Queen to Ireland, the preparations to assure the safety of the royal personage. Think of the pots and kettles and the army of acrobats of the royal kitchen that were taken along. When I think of the simplicity of Thomas Jefferson, who rode to the capital, dismounted and tied his horse up and then took the path of office, I am proud of the difference between the two people. When I think of the inauguration of Andrew Jackson, when the women wore braids and necklaces made of hickory nuts; when I think of that grand Democrat, that peerless American, William Jennings Bryan, I am prouder than ever.

"About Some Flap Jacks."

In America, sir, the President of the United States can travel from Maine to Alaska with a deer or without a car, with or without an overcoat, with or without a linen duster; there is no one to molest him. If he stayed at a hotel, he ate adulterated buckwheat flapjacks

made in a democratic frying-pan, with a drummer of English and a special delegate from the Hawaiian Islands. Why this apostrophe? As I understand it, the way of the Democratic party is at hand. The Democratic party was born in the womb of revolution. The first meeting of the Democratic party was at Lexington, Concord and at Bunker Hill. The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson, subsequently the third President of the United States, and who was the first expansionist. Gentlemen, do you understand the Democracy of Jefferson, and are you willing to adopt it here tonight? The Declaration of Independence declares that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that all men are created equal. Have you liberty here? ("No," shouted some one from the rear of the hall.) And there never will be, I am afraid. ("It is worse than it used to be," came the same voice.)

When the Sunday Volcano, of which I had the distinguished honor to be editor, was first started, it was the cause of a number of despised wretches, until a minister of the gospel came to me and said, "You are right. I would like to champion the same cause, and it would be my ruination." Is that liberty?

Marshall Interrupted.

Dr. McGrew at this point arose and walked to the edge of the platform, directly behind Marshall who was standing upon the hall floor, having noticed that the auditors were getting impatient. He said: "I hope this man will be shut up and shut out. He is making personal remarks."

Mr. Marshall turned about and remarked in his slow manner: "I have a right to go on." Some of the crowd shouted, "Go ahead, Marshall," and others, "Sit down, take a seat." Marshall resumed at once with an oration upon free speech which was promptly nipped in the bud by the chairman. Men began to leave the hall, some were more pointed in their expressions, and the meeting began to get ready to break up. As some of the auditors were going out of the door, Marshall turned in their direction, and exclaimed: "Dress coats are becoming scurrilously cheap in Honolulu."

A gentleman at this juncture arose and vehemently stated that the speaker was out of order, and said he and others were present to hear something on Democracy, not personal troubles. Col. McCarthy replied that the point was well taken, and requested Mr. Marshall to sit down. Marshall, however, made another attempt to speak, but this time he was compelled to listen to the rising anger and jeers of the crowd, and after a few more rambling statements, he slowly composed himself into a chair in the front row.

While the arguments over the matter were going on, Charles L. Rhodes extinguished the "Volcano" editor by offering the resolution given in the third paragraph of this article. The resolution was hastily adopted and it being an opportune moment for adjournment, further trouble was precluded by the Democrats departing.

The Family Friend.

No remedy has as good a right to that title as Kikapo Indian Oil. It is good for internal and external use; it is pain's most powerful panacea. No one can say "I won't" have neuralgia, rheumatism, earache or any other acute pain, but everyone who has a bottle of Kikapo Indian Oil in the house can say with confidence "I won't" have neuralgia or any other pain long. The power of this oil over pain is marvelous. Toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, and all other acute pains yield instantly to it. You are all sure proof against pain with a bottle in the house. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kikapo Indian Remedies.

KING IS WANTED.

Reward Offered for Capture of Embellishing Secretary.

Chief of Police Sullivan of the San Francisco department has sent a circular to Marshal Brown, offering a reward of \$250 for the capture of Chas. J. King, secretary of the Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works, who disappeared from San Francisco on April 22, and is charged with having embezzled a large sum of money from the company. The "Frisco" newspapers have been filled with accounts of the sudden disappearance. King is described as a man 52 years of age, of corpulent and puffy build, 5 feet 10½ inches in height, of dark complexion, and lame in the right foot. He is said to belong to several fraternal societies, and has figured quite prominently in business affairs on the Coast.

THROUGH TO KAKAOKO.

Road Jury Disagrees With Interior Department.

In the matter of the widening and lengthening of Kakaako street, the road jury consisting of Frank Hutao, J. A. Gilman, Charles Luce, J. C. Lovejoy, C. B. Dwight and W. W. Dimond, met today and refused to agree to the recommendations of the Interior Department; adopted two alternative proposals. The jury proposed a route practically an extension of Punaloe street through to Kakaako, and a route which would be a new road, and would be a great improvement. The extension suggested by the Interior Department was the lengthening in the direction of Waikiki for a little way of Haleakala street, then cutting through Waikiki of the iron works to Kakaako.

A FOLLOWER OF MEASLES.

In many instances a persistent cough follows an attack of measles. In speaking of this Mr. Walter B. Beel, editor of the Elkin (N. C.) Times, says: "Three weeks ago I had an attack of measles which left me with a bad cough. I took several doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the cough has entirely disappeared. I consider Chamberlain's medicine the best on the market." For sale by all druggists in the direction of Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The new King street bridge is being finished.

CHINATOWN BARS DOWN

Report Returned on Districts Burned.

CESSPOOLS AGAINST RULES

No Plague Germs Found in Tabu Ground—Four Months to Expire Since the Fire.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Now will the winds cease to deform the wooden barriers which shut out the ashes of Chinatown from the rest of the world. The fences around the grounds where, not long ago, buildings infected by the bubonic scourge met destruction through flames of the official torch, are



BACTERIOLOGIST HOFFMANN.

now to be all torn down and carted away for firewood or other incidental purposes.

No longer will curious tourists stand a-kidney to peep through cracks and loopholes in the quarantine fence to gaze on the ruins of old Kakaokanipi. Although these sanitary safeguards may not be immediately demolished, they will come down soon, and the public eye may sweep the land where once stood Chinatown, Honolulu's unclean spot—now cleansed by the purifying flames.

After much tedious and thorough labor and considerable time, the special committee appointed by the Board of Health to investigate and report on the soil of districts upon which buildings were burnt during the plague epidemic, has made its report.

Contrary to general anticipation, the report was a short one. No lengthy explanations were made of various tests made to find plague bacilli; the report was entirely negative and stated simply that thorough investigation had been made in the matter and that the soil specimens taken from the different localities in the burnt district, while the ordinary bacteria of the soil existed, contained absolutely no bubonic plague bacilli.

This report was read by Dr. Wood at the second part of the Board of Health meeting held at half past seven o'clock last evening.

As a result of this report Dr. Wood was authorized by the Board to issue the following notice, raising the quarantine on the burnt district:

Resolved, That quarantine upon property condemned by the Board of Health on account of the existence of bubonic plague shall be raised after the expiration of four months from the date of destruction by fire of the buildings upon such property; provided, however, that no building erected upon such premises shall be occupied until the sewerage system is in working order in such districts and the buildings are properly connected with the same, and, further, that no cesspool shall be excavated or used upon any such premises.

Business men interested in Chinatown property and other localities where buildings have disappeared before sanitary fire, will now be hustling ahead with the erection of new buildings. Plans are all ready, and orders will immediately be given for labor and material. By the time proposed buildings are completed the sewerage system will be very nearly paid, if not entirely finished, and the new stores and dwellings can then be connected with the sewer. No cesspools will be allowed on the premises to be opened up. If there are by any possibility bacilli of plague in the ground, they are more apt to be in cesspools than anywhere else.

The four months' time provided for from the burning of buildings expires at different times in different cases. Some localities can be opened up right away, while others must wait a while. Chinatown, or that great portion of it burned by the big fire—which did more thorough work than was intended just at that time—on January 20th, can be thrown open on the 20th of this month—next Sunday.

Dr. Walter Hoffman, bacteriologist, is the man who has worked indefatigably in the matter of examining the soil of burnt districts for bubonic bacilli. His work was thorough and complete, and none but one who could have watched him in his labors in the laboratory can appreciate the amount of work necessary before it was finally decided that no plague germs lurked in the soil and it was safe to raise the quarantine on the burnt districts. Dr. Hoffman has been most ably and industriously assisted in his bacteriological investigations by Dr. Camp.

Post office employees will excuse to Ewa next Sunday and will picnic instead of pick letters on that day.

IT WAS NOT THE CLIMATE.

"I have been well as to my general health," wrote the late Dr. O. W. Holmes a short time before his death. "But have had a good deal of asthma. The climate is cold and rough, but I have found much that is delightful about my residence here in Boston (America). Perhaps, after all, the fault is not so much in latitude 42 as in age 52."

That was it. The wise thinker did not deceive himself. He knew that it is the wasting muscles that complain of the steepness of the hills and the thinning blood that fancies the winters are colder than they used to be.

And it was not because Mrs. Amy Harvey had lost interest in domestic affairs that she was led to say everything was a trouble and a burden. No; it was because she had lost her strength. Whether a duty is a burden or not depends on the back which has to carry it. Ah, dear me, how constantly experience enforces that lesson upon us. Then what keen concern we feel in the answer to the question: What will strengthen the quivering limbs? What will restore the vigour of the mind?

"All my life," says Mrs. Harvey, "I have suffered off and on from indigestion and weakness. I felt low and languid, with a disagreeable sinking sensation after taking my meals. I had no energy; everything was a trouble and a burden. As soon as I had partaken of food, no matter how light, I felt a fullness and a gnawing pain at my chest, as if something were tearing it."

"I also suffered much from nervous headache and was often dizzy. My breathing was short, and if I exerted myself I was quite out of breath. As time went on I got extremely weak and could not attend to my work."

"I saw doctor after doctor and was told by them that my ailment was owing to my food not digesting."

"The doctor was right. That was the trouble, and the only one. Yet instead of being a comparative trifle, as many shallow persons say, it is the most serious of all diseases. Of course some of her food digested more or less fully, otherwise she could not have lived a fortnight. But the nourishment was never enough for the wants of the body. Hence the nervous headaches, the asthma, the sinking sensation, the dizziness, the gnawing pain, and the disabling weakness. The body under these conditions is like a house abandoned to decay. All goes to rack and ruin."

"I took the doctors' medicines," continues this lady's plain account, "but my case was an obstinate one, and none of them seemed of any avail."

"In May, 1891, a neighbor told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Messrs. W. Fox and Sons, Chemists, Bethnal Green, and when I had taken it two days I felt much relieved. I continued taking it, and could eat and enjoy my food without having pain. I now gained strength and felt brighter than I had ever done in my life."

"Since then I have kept well, taking a dose or two of Mother Seigel's Syrup when I need it; and I find it always puts me right. You can publish this statement if you think fit. (Signed) (Mrs.) Amy Harvey, 19, J. Block, Dufferin Street, Bunhill Row, London, June 26th, 1896."

"In March, 1894," writes another, "I had a severe attack of influenza which left me extremely weak. I was troubled with indigestion and want of appetite. Having read of the wonderful cures made by Mother Seigel's Syrup I decided to try it. I got a bottle from Mr. Wm. Hy. Jones, the chemist in Caledonian Road. In two days I felt great benefit. I could eat, and food agreed with me, causing no pain. In a few days I was completely cured and well as ever."

"Since that time I have kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine, and it always relieves when any of us suffer from indigestion, &c. I have pleasure in making this statement, and you can publish it if you wish. (Signed) Geo. H. Barker, 44 Montpelier Road, Kentish Town, London, N. W., June 6th, 1896."

These excellent letters call for no explanation. Their sincerity and truth is plain on the surface. And when we remember that what the writers affirm of Mother Seigel's Syrup is also declared by thousands of others, the value of this remedy is established beyond question.

Has Brought Suit.

An Injunction suit has been brought by The Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., H. N. Lanford, Manuel Jose and John Pereira Rico, against the Maui Sugar Company, Ltd., and twenty-nine natives and Chinese, to cancel lease. The suit is brought in the Second Circuit Court.

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ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday.

PAPER READ BY S. B. DOLE

Indiscriminate Alms Makes Beggars, Says President -- Manager Berger's Report.

President Dole read a paper yesterday at the annual meeting of the Associated Charities in the Young Men's Christian Association building. The meeting was well attended and an executive committee was selected for the ensuing year representing all the societies of Honolulu whose objects are eleemosynary.

Reports were read by Mrs. Berger, the manager of the Associated Charities and by J. R. Galt for George R. Carter the treasurer. Mrs. Berger's report was as follows:

Manager's Report.

Since the office of the Associated Charities was opened last August there have been 155 applications for assistance and 25 recurrent cases, making a total of 180. Of these 88 were single men, 14 were single women and 44 were families. Altogether 330 persons were represented. Immediate relief has been given to 75 persons and situations have been found for 50. Sixty persons have been clothed and 230 meals have been furnished. There have been more than 1,200 office interviews, 67 visits of investigation, and 81 regular visits.

The Associated Charities has dispensed for immediate relief, \$109.80, and for the Strangers' Friend Society, \$74.50; for the American Relief Fund, \$25, and private donations to the amount of \$34, making a total of \$173.30.

The membership to date is 120, and the number of societies affiliating is 14. Of the 44 families that have applied for relief 20 are now self-supporting, 7 were found not needy, or unworthy, and the others are regularly cared for by the various societies.

Nine Months' Work.

It is now nine months since the office of the Associated Charities of Hawaii was opened, and yet the question, "What is the work of the Associated Charities?" is still frequently asked. An answer to this question will not be out of place here and now.

The prime objects of this society are to concentrate the charity work of the city; to have a bureau of information, or clearing-house, where necessary information can be gained; and to relieve the charitable disposed people of this city of the constant importunities of persons seeking relief; to stop begging, prevent duplicate alms-giving, discourage pauperism, and to so organize the charity work of the city that each society shall, as far as possible, care for those who would naturally receive their beneficence. These objects we have tried to accomplish.

We have recorded the names of 150 persons who have applied for assistance, the affiliating societies have heard of comparatively few of them. What became of them? Immediate relief from the relief fund provided by the Associated Charities was given if the case appeared to demand it, and an investigation was made. If the case proved to be a really needy and worthy one, it was recommended to some society, or sent to the hospital, or given such other relief as was required. If the applicant was a single man and able to work, he was not referred to any society, but employment was found for him, if possible. He then had his choice of working or starving.

No More Begging.

The old way of begging clothing from house to house has given way to a better plan. The clothing is now left at the central office and distributed from there. In this way sixty worthy persons have been clothed, not including those who were supplied from this office after the great fire in January. Begging from house to house is no longer common, and should be stopped altogether, for so far as our investigation goes, no beggar has been found worthy. Our system of registration has put an end to duplicate alms-giving. We found one man regularly earning a comfortable living and receiving weekly aid from two different societies. A thriving trade was carried on in clothing begged from private houses. We think that is stopped. In fact, all along the line an effort has been made to have the worthy poor receive the benefit of the city's charity, according to the new way. The old charity accepted the idea that pauperism is a necessity. The new charity rejects this idea; it says that poverty and distress are due to certain causes which, unless their roots in the character of the people who are in distress, and we believe this to be true, therefore its aim is to improve the character it wants to help. Let me cite a case to illustrate this:

A family was reported to the office of the Associated Charities in destitute circumstances, with the father sick. A visit was made at once, and the family was found in actual distress; but the father did not appear to be sick. On the contrary, he seemed to be well and in cheerful spirits, expecting aid, and not only willing but eager to receive any amount of it, and ready to become a pauper.

Work was proposed. He declared he was unfit to work. After many persons had been tried to try to work, if he could find a job, or, rather, if work offered. That was promised.

Employment Needed.

Now the "old charity" impulse was strong to provide that mother and those children with the necessities of life and some of the comforts, too. But a good man was found, instead, who said he would give the father employment. Interviews were arranged for, which the father failed to keep, and several days passed before he could be persuaded to try to do something for the support of his family. Finally everything was arranged and he began work. That was months ago. Twice since he has fallen by the wayside, but is always reminded of the fact that in this community a well man can and must find work and support his family.

That case cost no one a dollar, but there was much work done in connection with it. For the new charity will not give a dollar for alms if it can possibly avoid it, but will give time and effort, and, if need be, money, freely, to put the means of self-support within the reach of every needy man, woman and child.

"The old charity" was simply the unreflecting expression of the emotion of pity; the new charity directs this emotion along definite economic lines. The old charity satisfied the feelings of the giver by alms; the new charity educates the receiver to do without alms. The old charity was temporary relief; the new charity a continuous education. The old charity had but one way of expression; the new charity has a thousand channels. Often the most charitable course is that which has the least so-

called charity about it. It is better charity to work than to relieve want; better charity to teach a trade than to encourage mendicancy; better charity to provide stimulus for better than to make charity necessary.

Charitable Honolulu.

Looking back over the last nine months and the work that has been done in this office, we can appreciate the burden that has voluntarily been borne by the charitable people of this city—those men and women who, generously, have responded to every appeal made to them, and consequently, have been constantly impoverished. It is well for them that there is a central office for interviews, where the worthy poor always obtain relief, and the unworthy are discouraged, where work can be found for the able-bodied, and clothing distributed to those who really need it, and so the need of charitable applications to the houses of people is done away with.

We appreciate the ready help and sympathy of the officers and members of the Charities, and of the societies affiliating with it, and of those ladies and gentlemen who have so generously aided us in relieving numerous emergency cases of those who donated clothing, and those who have given employment. Thus are the poor of the city cared for through the activity of some, the donations of others, and the ready sympathy of all.

Treasurer's Report.

The following were the figures of the treasurer's report:

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions—Goo Kim, \$2; per S. R. Dole, \$1; Yee Chum, 25 cents; P. King Dong, 25 cents; W. G. Irwin, \$100; C. M. Cooke, \$20; J. R. Castle, \$20; Mrs. J. P. Cooke, \$20; Miss Paulding, \$100; Kokuu School, \$10; Geo. P. Renton, \$25; T. May, \$100; Peter High, 50 cents; Hackfeld & Co., \$100; L. Ahlo, \$25; S. B. Dole, \$20; Mrs. J. R. Castle, \$10; Mrs. N. M. White, \$10; J. B. Atherton, \$100; B. P. Dillingham, \$100; M. Robinson, \$100; E. F. Macfarlane, \$50; T. R. Walker, \$20; F. W. Macfarlane, \$50; Kailuanu School, \$8; Central Union Church, \$10; J. A. Hopper, \$10; H. Watson, \$10; Mrs. Mary Castle, \$10; C. D. Castle, \$10; G. P. Castle, \$10; Donaldson, \$10; total, \$2,355. Membership fees, \$150; interest, \$22. Grand total, \$2,527.

DISBURSEMENTS.

General relief, \$53.20; emergency relief, \$20.15; maintaining Victoria Hospital, \$32.81; office expenses, \$14.80; furniture, \$4.25; rent, \$186.55; supplies, \$86.75; telephone, \$40; salary manager, \$50; manager's expenses to San Francisco, \$20; total, \$2,122.06. Cash on hand May 18th, 1900, \$69.94.

President Dole's Paper.

Mr. Dole spoke as follows:

I have often wondered if there was any approach in the words of Jesus when He said, "His murmuring disciples say, 'We have the poor always with you.' For without doubt the existence of pauperism is in accord with the intelligence of any community, however much it may successfully appeal to thoughtless generosity."

The constant presence of beggars on the streets of a city tells the story of a defective social system and a defective public sentiment which is satisfied with the fact that it calls charity a weak and imprudent impulse whose only results are an occasional temporary relief and a steady building up of pauperism.

The man who adds a pauper to the considerable income of a professional beggar, and who in the glow of self-satisfaction, for which he has paid his money, harbors perchance a plying contempt for the person who would refuse a like assistance under similar circumstances, may be ignorant of the harm he is doing by an act so blind and irresponsible, or he may be only thoughtless; it is more likely that he is busy or indolent and cannot or will not spend time in what he is vaguely conscious ought to be done, and he pays his tax to relieve himself from an uneasy sense of responsibility. The quarter is invested for his own benefit, really as if it had been paid to a priest for absolution or to a physician for medicine.

Professional Beggars.

There is another class of givers who are largely responsible for the existence and prosperity of professional beggars. These have sensitive natures, and the sight of misery gives them pain, which they seek to alleviate by seemingly alleviating, but really perpetuating, the upping of the beggar on the street. They take the first class, they cheerfully pay the necessary tax as a desirable personal investment.

It would hardly appear that either of these classes are laying up treasure in heaven through such payments, though they may arrive there and prosper on other grounds. Investigations into the sociology of pauperism reveal the fact that as a rule all those who solicit alms are professional beggars. The exceptions are few. This is the experience of the manager of the Associated Charities of Honolulu during the first year of its existence. Rev. Mr. Birnie, the late pastor of the Central Union Church, told me that during or just after his theological studies, he was at one time living in New York city and having a good deal of leisure, he made it a rule to investigate the case of every person who came to the home for the blind. There were a good many, but not a single one of them turned out to be a proper case for relief.

Horizon is Widening.

At the opening of the second year of the Associated Charities, Hawaii is on the threshold of a new departure. Our horizon is widening. Opportunities are being opened up for more numerous. Even steamship from America brings visitors and settlers. Demand and supply are readjusting their relations. There is a constant harvest for the reaper of grain and the reaper of tares. The honest and the industrious are welcome; sharpers, swindlers, purveyors, professional criminals, and professional paupers are here already, and more are coming and will come if we do not organize to make the Paradise of the Pacific a veritable hades for these enemies of society.

The Associated Charities is not an organization to aid the professional beggar to live comfortably without work, but rather to force him, for want of patronage, to turn to respectable means of subsistence or to migrate to other lands. It is an investigating body seeking to discriminate between impostors and worthy objects of charity, and to protect the community from the former and aid it in directing the flow of its beneficence to the latter; to conserve the expenditure of charitable funds, that they be not wasted, but go where they will do the most good. It is in no sense a rival to the charitable societies of Honolulu, but to an extent an agent of them all.

Accomplishments of a Year.

What it has accomplished in the one year of its existence the manager has tried to tell in her report; but the story cannot all be told by any one person. The breaking up of begging clothes from house to house to be afterwards sold, and the marked diminution of begging from house to house which has long been so common in Honolulu, are pretty substantial gains.

Much more would have been done in these and similar lines, it is said to me, had it not been for the many misguided persons who have persisted in indiscriminate giving.

The acts of investigation upon pauperism are so prompt and destructive that every person in the community is warranted in refusing aid to any one soliciting it until investigation has been made. The habitual pauper does not want to be investigated. Very few of the tickets to the manager by members, present them. What they want is money or something they can turn into money, and they do not value.

It is easy to see that if all the charitable societies of Honolulu should join

the Associated Charities, and all applications for assistance should be referred to the Associated Charities for investigation, that habitual pauperism would quickly disappear, and relieved of this burden, the community could easily take care of those really needy and who are those unable to take care of themselves through sickness, accident or old age, and in some cases of extreme families and children. The able-bodied person needing any other assistance than a chance to work would become an absurdity.

Finding Work for Them.

It will be seen from the report of the manager that the work of finding employment for those seeking it has become an important feature of the work of the association. There is no insurmountable obstacle to obtaining work for the industrious at all times, and in the present thriving condition of business and industries enterprise in these islands the difficulty is slight. It is, however, rendered harder by the number of lazy or inefficient applicants who desire wages without very strenuous working for them, or who, having no habits of industry, are incapable of steady labor.

This enterprise of furnishing employment will be developed by the association as opportunity offers and the funds permit.

The Government must assist in the solution of the question of what to do with the homeless paupers. The vagrant law needs revision for meeting this duty in the best way. These people cannot be allowed to prey on the community, and they cannot be allowed to starve. Under existing laws the jail is the only haven reserved for those convicted of vagrancy. The change is in better for them than idleness and posing before the public as needy objects of charity. The prison and the chain-gang, however, are some ways unsuitable for this class, and perhaps a special statute for vagrants, somewhat analogous to the legal provisions under which the Reformatory School is conducted, by which they might be confined and compelled to work for a term, would be vigorously carried out, make Honolulu a very unappealing place for these gentlemen of leisure.

Honolulu Easy Going.

Honolulu has been easy-going in the past in relation to this subject. When the city population was inconsiderable, the few beggars who lived on the public ways, in some cases, the former business acquaintances of those to whom they applied, and generally were upon speaking terms of more or less familiarity with them. Business men had to refuse these solicitations and often paid regularly a weekly or monthly tax to these mendicants, thus rendering helplessly permanent a tendency to a life of honorable dependence which they might have escaped but for such thoughtless kindness.

The different benevolent societies of Honolulu have done a great deal of good in alleviating the sufferings of the poor in Honolulu; at the same time, from has and imperfect investigation into applications for assistance, they have doubtless added something to the development of pauperism here.

Although there is at the present time comparatively little of this element in Honolulu, the influences referred to above, and perhaps others, have permitted and in some ways stimulated its establishment as a feature of social conditions. If it is left to itself it will undoubtedly, under the new social outlook, grow rapidly and become a serious menace to the charitable work of the community.

I would appeal to all interested in this subject to throw their influence in favor of a strict and radical fight against pauperism to the end that it may be eradicated, and that Honolulu may be a city free from the reproach and injury which will be fixed upon it if vagrants and habitual mendicants become a permanent feature of our social system.

HORSELESS HOUSE.

Foundation of Automobile Power House Started.

Work has been commenced on the foundation of the new automobile power-house and warehouses on King street near Kawaiahao Church, where the old Hopper house formerly stood. By the middle of July it is expected that the work will be completed.

The company's horseless hacks (electricity will be the motive power) are now stored at Port Costa, California, awaiting the time when they will be able to come down to these islands free of duty, after the Territorial bill has become applicable on June 15th.

They will get here probably early in August and will immediately be put on the streets. The wealthy industries, it is understood, are buying stock in the automobile company.

FOR THE CONSUL.

The Portuguese of Honolulu and of outlying plantations are uniting to express their appreciation of and confidence in Consul Canavaro, since the attempted assassination of that official nearly two weeks ago.

The general plan is to raise a substantial token for presentation to the Consul, and believe the movement are some of the best men of the Portuguese community. It was at first proposed to merely make a private show of their good feeling toward him, but upon mature consideration, the plan of opening the lists to the general Portuguese public was adopted. By this means no one will be barred from showing their feelings of confidence in Mr. Canavaro. The presentation will be made in public, and will be an occasion of some note.

Charged With Murder.

William Ester, the negro, charged with the murder of Toyo Jackson, was brought before Judge Stanley yesterday to give a preliminary hearing. In the case of Charles Downing, charged with the murder of Poai, during a native luau sometime ago, a continuance was granted to defendant until this morning to enter his plea.

Speculation in Stamps.

The value of 12-cent Hawaiian postage stamps has advanced to 20 cents, according to a good authority. Some enterprising person yesterday bought all of these stamps on hand at the post office, to the extent of about \$5,000.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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